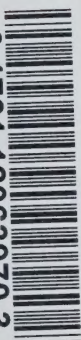


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Report of the Minister of University Affairs of Ontario 1968-69

Report of the Committee on University Affairs 1968-69



Ontario. University affairs dept
Report



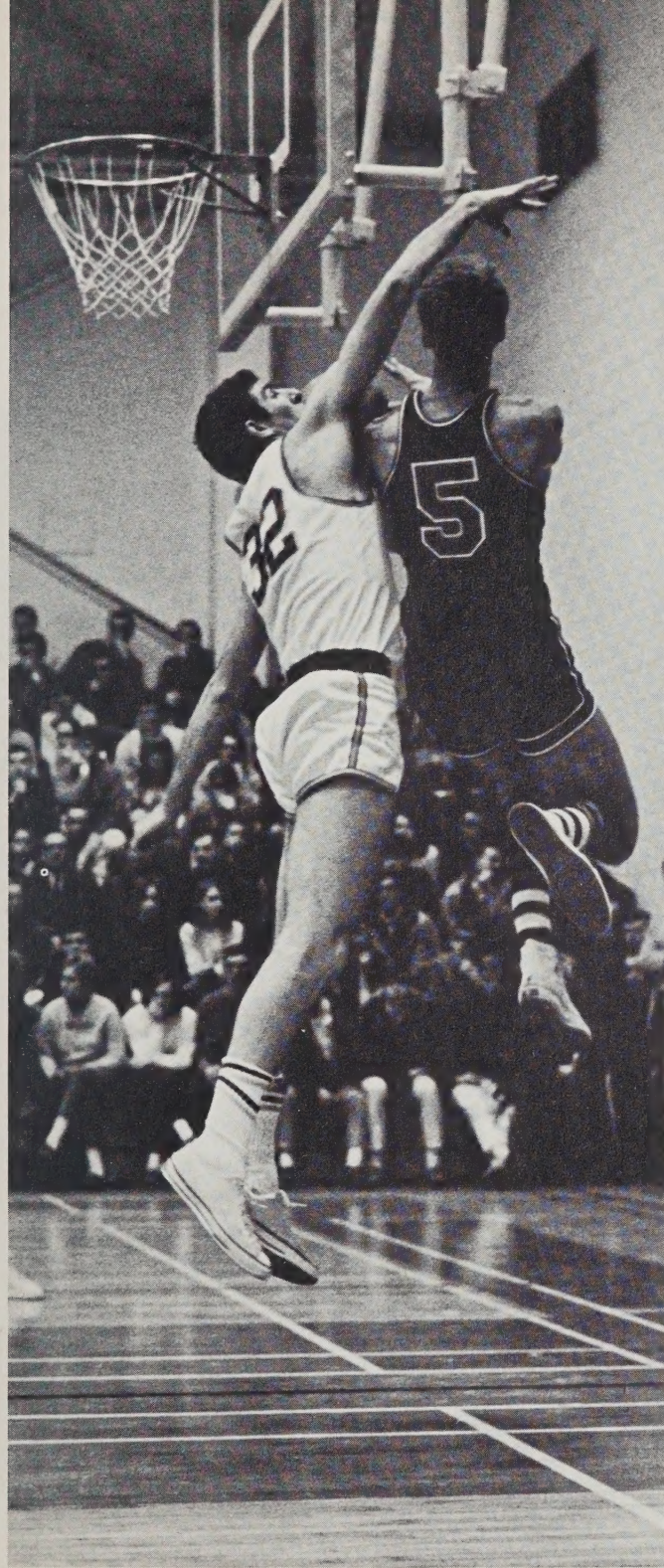


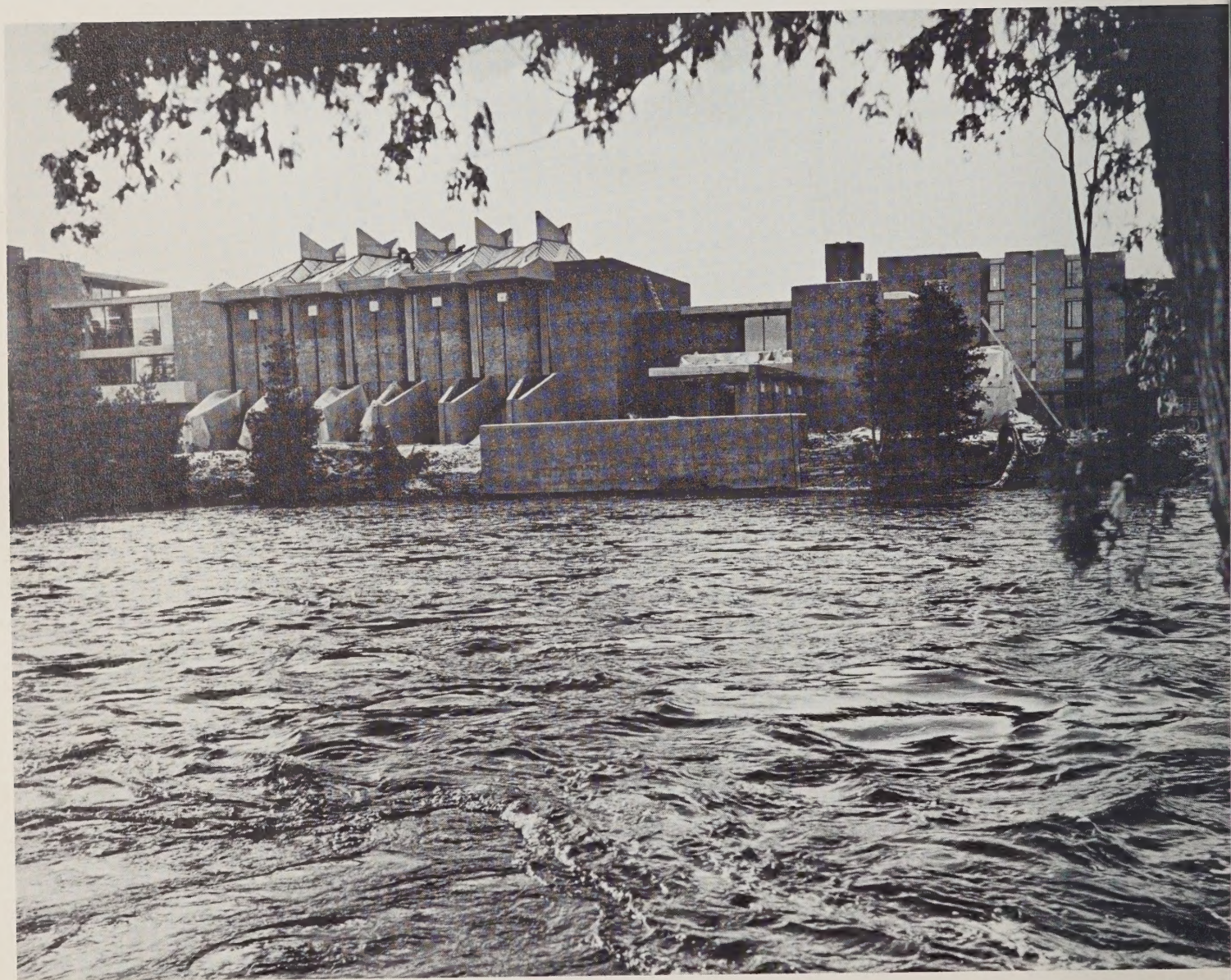
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Report of the Minister of University Affairs of Ontario 1968-69

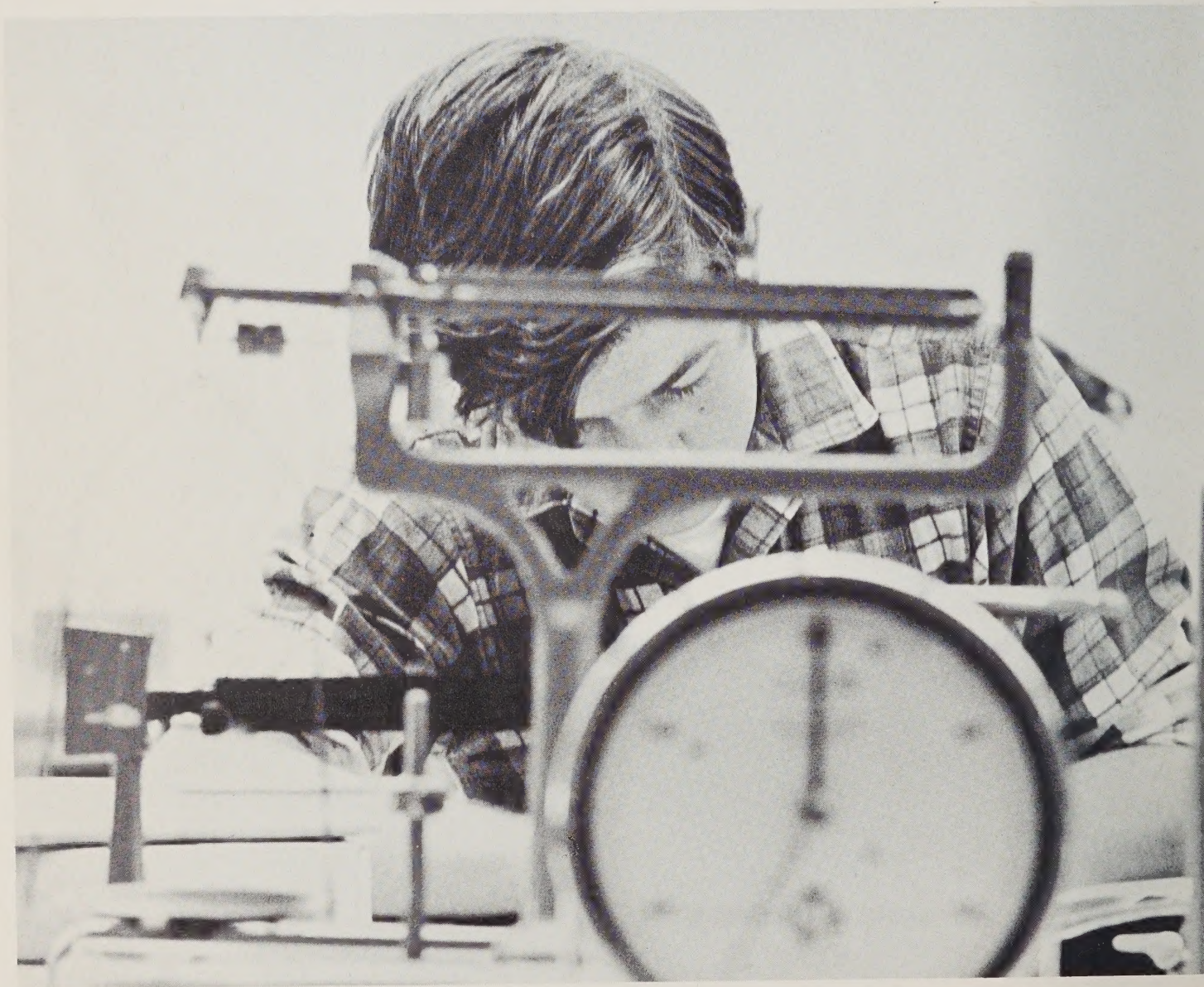






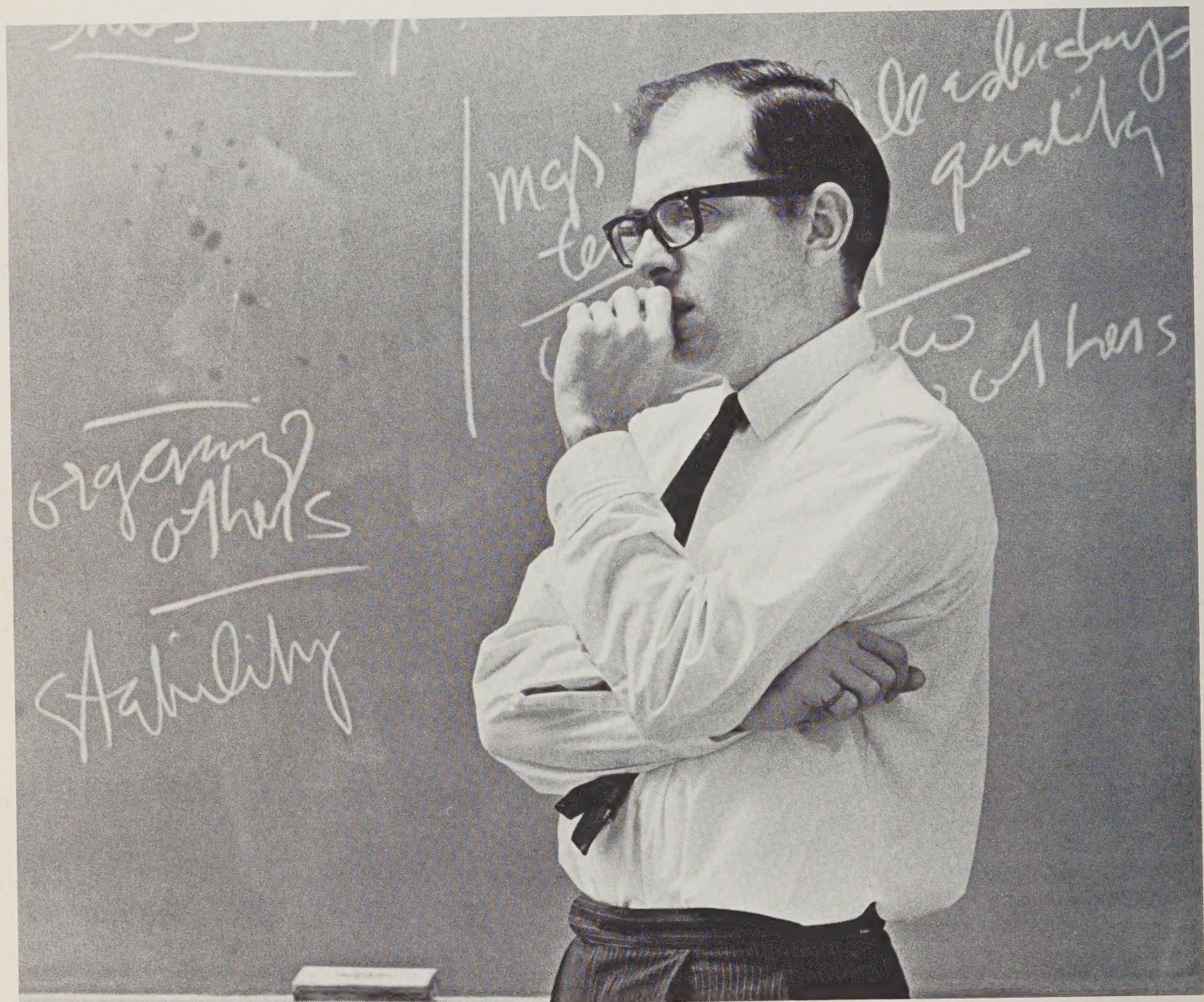
Report of the Minister of University Affairs 1968-69





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To the Honourable W. Ross Macdonald
Lieutenant Governor
of the Province of Ontario

Your Honour,

I present to you the annual report of the Department of
University Affairs for 1968-69 .

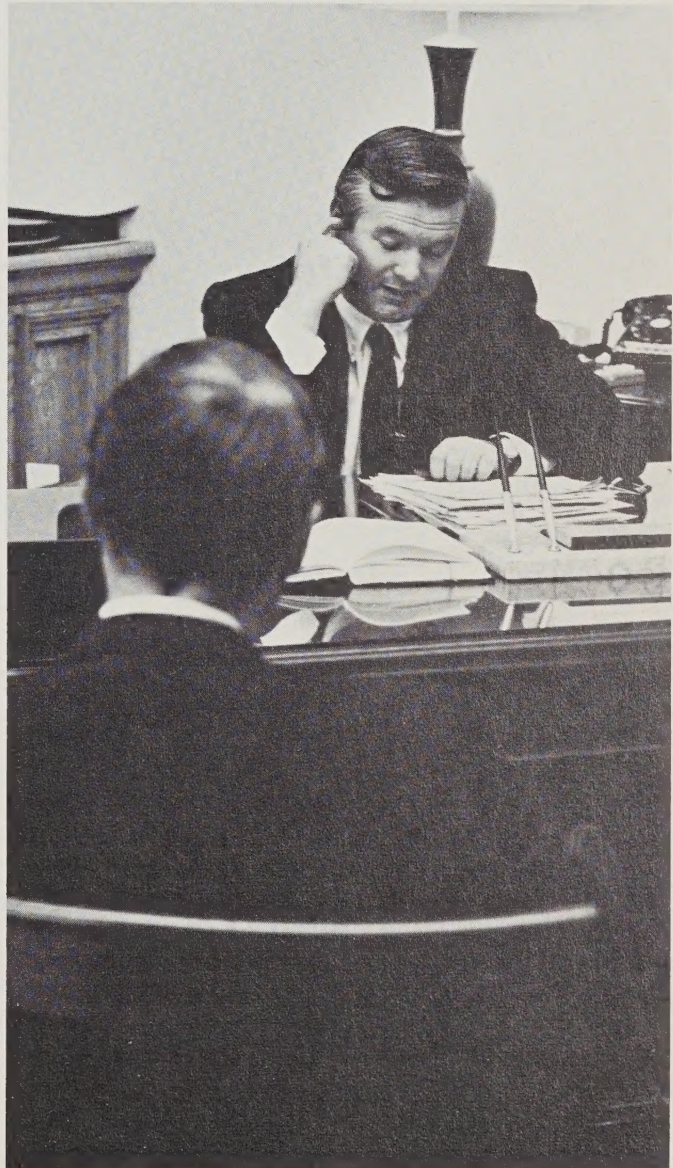
Last year's report was a retrospective document,
summarizing developments in university affairs since the
inception of the Department in 1964. This year's report
summarizes the Department's operations for the fiscal year
ending March 31, 1969 and, wherever possible, gives
projections for 1969-70.

To accompany this report, for your further information, I
have included the report submitted to me by the Chairman of
the Committee on University Affairs.

Respectfully submitted,

William G. Davis

William G. Davis
Minister of University Affairs





Among the more significant developments affecting Ontario universities in 1968-69 were rapidly increasing enrolment, changes in internal university government, and extension of the formula approach to university financing.

Enrolment

The numbers of young people proceeding to university and college continued to increase substantially in the past academic year. As of December, 1968, Ontario's 14 provincially assisted universities and their religious affiliates, together with Waterloo Lutheran University, Regis College, the Ontario College of Art and Royal Military College, had a total full time enrolment of 92,625. Details of enrolment by years and programs may be found in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

This total of undergraduate and postgraduate students showed an increase of 16.4% over the 79,583 of the previous year and was approximately double the number of students attending university and college in 1964-65, the first year of the Department's operation. For the 1969-70 academic year the total projected enrolment is 104,263, including the Ontario College of Art and Royal Military College. Population projections suggest that the number of full time university students may be expected to increase at a more modest rate through 1974-75.

Last year Ontario universities awarded 15,237 bachelor's degrees, 3,222 master's degrees, and 552 Ph.D.'s. A breakdown by university and major fields of study is given in the statistical tables.

The record university enrolment in Ontario in 1968-69 was in addition to the growing enrolment in the 20 colleges of applied arts and technology, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, the 13 teacher's colleges, and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, all of which come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education; the enrolment in the 69 schools of nursing, which are coordinated by the

Ontario College of Nurses; and the enrolment in the four colleges of agricultural technology, which are under the aegis of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food.

The total enrolment in publicly supported postsecondary institutions was therefore more than 140,000 in 1968-69 and is expected to exceed 160,000 in 1969-70.

Changes in university government to provide for more faculty and student participation

During the past academic year, Ontario universities continued to re-examine the processes of internal government to provide for greater participation by faculty and students. A summary follows of progress in this important area.

Brock University

Brock University has had student representation on the Senate for three years. Students also serve on many ad hoc presidential or special committees. The faculty have two senior professors as members of the Board of Governors, and the students are represented by two observers.

Carleton University

Carleton University started to plan for changes in government in 1966, in the light of the Duff-Berdahl Report. Joint studies resulted in a student council brief whose principles formed the eventual basis for student participation in the New University Government as approved by the Senate and Board of Governors in the summer of 1968. In March, 1969, the Carleton University Act was amended to make provision for more faculty and student representation.

The New University Government provides access for students to all levels of policy making in the university. Students are represented at the departmental level. All members of a department, including student representatives, are full and equal members of faculty boards and are eligible for nomination and election to seats on the more senior bodies.

At present, all faculty boards have about 20 per cent student representation. The Senate has 36 elected members (four students), ten ex officio members, nine special appointees (two students) and two representatives of the Board of Governors, making a total of 57 (six students). The Senate elects to the Board of Governors four members, one of whom is a student.

University of Guelph

Guelph began to bring about changes during 1967-68. The Board of Governors has 24 members of which three are faculty members elected from the Senate. The Student Council rejected an invitation to submit a short list from which the Board would choose one member.

On the Senate, which has full academic control, are six student members as well as the faculty members. At least one student sits on each senate committee. Other university committees, such as the University Government Committee, have representatives from the Board, Senate, Student Council, Graduate Students' Association and Alumni.

Lakehead University

The Board of Governors, as of June, 1968, had three members of the Senate appointed as full Board members with a three year term of office. In the fall of 1968, the Senate reconstituted its standing subcommittees and established nine subcommittees, five of which have student representatives. Students had declined the offer of three seats on the Senate because the meetings are not "open".

Student representation at the faculty and departmental levels is increasing.

Laurentian University

L'Université Laurentienne

The advisory committee to the president is sitting and will prepare a report. Meanwhile, students have six seats on the 36 seat academic Senate. No governors sit on the Senate nor

do faculty or student representatives sit on the Board of Governors. Students are represented on some departmental committees.

McMaster University

The Faculty of Arts and Science at McMaster was dissolved in July, 1967, and replaced with four faculties: Business, Humanities, Science and Social Science. This faculty structure has produced a new participation on the part of academic staff and students. Most departments have student representation on their curriculum committees.

In January, 1969, a joint Board/Senate Implementation Committee submitted a report which is the basis of the McMaster University Act, 1968-69. A new Senate will be established and will have 69 members including 34 faculty, six students and six members of the Board of Governors. The new Board of Governors will be smaller (from 45 to 32) and more representative of the community at large. Students have so far declined membership on the Board. Six senators will be members of the Board.

It is also recommended that there be appointed a Director of Student Affairs to speak for students at the senior administrative level and to be an ex officio member of the Senate.

University of Ottawa

Université d'Ottawa

The University of Ottawa Act, 1965, provided for elected members of faculty on the Senate and for two elected members of the Senate on the Board of Governors. The junior faculty and students are represented on faculty and departmental councils on an interim basis. In October, 1968, a joint subcommittee of the Board and Senate presented a report on university structures, based largely on the Duff-Berdahl Report. Some of the major recommendations are: that the Board of Governors be composed of 32 members, of whom four shall be faculty members appointed by the Senate and two shall be students; that the Senate have

three members appointed by the Board of Governors, three representatives of each faculty, one representative of each school, and four student representatives—two undergraduate and two graduate students.

Queen's University

The respective roles of the Senate and the Board of Trustees at Queen's University have been the subject of a two part report, *University Government at Queen's*. The report noted the need for closer relations between faculty and students and for direct access to the Board by students to speak on issues concerning them. Legal steps were recommended to allow academic staff to serve on the Board of Trustees.

The Senate is composed of 31 members elected by faculty, four elected by students and 17 ex officio members, for a total of 52 members. Students have members on all 13 standing committees of the Senate and the arrangement for open meetings has been working smoothly. In faculties and departments there has also been increasing student participation. Further, the Principal's Committee on Teaching and Learning, which included equal numbers of faculty and students, was to report at the end of summer, 1969, after a long series of meetings with students and faculty.

University of Toronto

The structure of this, the largest of Ontario's universities, has been thoroughly studied by the Commission on University Government, which was to report in August, 1969. In the interim, the President's Council, which includes elected faculty members and provides for student representatives, has been a vehicle for continuing consultation. Legislative action has not yet been taken to establish a unicameral governing body which would include faculty and student representation; however, student participation in college, faculty and school councils is already quite comprehensive. There are ten faculties and schools still with no student members, but all ten have some form of student participation.

All the colleges have on their councils students with full voting rights.

Trent University

The Trent Board of Governors includes two faculty representatives, but does not have student representation. Of the Senate's 25 members, about one third are ex officio and the balance elected by the various college councils. Representation on the Senate from the student body and the Staff Association has been agreed to in principle, but has not yet been implemented.

Trent has an extensive committee system (40-50) involving a high percentage of faculty and student representation and covering all phases of the academic and physical development of the university.

University of Waterloo

A unicameral governmental structure for the university of Waterloo has been recommended by a study committee on university government, whose membership included faculty, students and administration. In January, 1969, the Board and Senate of the university both endorsed the recommendation of this committee that the two governing bodies be amalgamated to form a one tier body which would become the university's final authority for financial and academic matters. The proposed change in the government of the University of Waterloo will require the approval of the Ontario Legislature. The membership of the new governing body will include students (two undergraduates, two graduates), faculty, alumni, staff, Board and Senate.

At present students are represented on many faculty and departmental committees and on all faculty councils which report directly to the Senate. There is, however, no fixed format so that the number of student representatives on the different faculty committees varies.

The University of Western Ontario

Western is engaged in the second year of a five year plan to implement The University of Western Ontario Act of June, 1967. The plan embodies the essence if not the detail of the Duff-Berdahl report. The Senate now consists of 35 elected faculty members, six community representatives, two members of the Board of Governors, three student voting members and 15 student observers.

Student participation in university government begins at the department level. Each faculty council must provide for student membership before its constitution is ratified by the Senate.

The University Liaison Committee is made up of five members from the Students' Council. It is a consultative committee whose purpose is to keep open the channels of communication so as to identify immediately potential sources of difficulty.

The University Assembly is a provision of the new Act and consists of representatives from all segments of the academic community as well as from the public at large. It provides an annual forum for the discussion of university affairs with the participation of the community.

University of Windsor

The Senate added four student members in 1967 who are eligible for all Senate committees and are full voting members. There is a proposed amendment to drop ex officio membership for all heads of departments, and to replace it by 30 persons to be elected by the faculty at large, including heads of departments.

The amended University of Windsor Act, 1968-69 makes provision for four members of the teaching staff to be elected to the Board of Governors by the Senate. Serious consideration is now being given to the constitution of departmental committees in which there will be student participation (one student to three faculty).

York University

The three most significant new developments at York have been the greater involvement of students in decision making, more faculty participation in the work of the Senate and more effective working arrangements between the Board and the Senate.

As a result of successful experiments in student participation during the past year, students will in 1969-70 represent ten per cent of total membership in the Senate, 15 per cent of total membership of councils of undergraduate faculties and colleges, and 25 per cent of council membership in graduate faculties and colleges.

To develop systematic co-operation between the Board and the Senate, it was agreed that as of July, 1969, the Board and Senate secretariats would merge into one university secretariat responsible for coordinating the work of the legislative bodies of the university.

Ontario College of Art

The trend towards more faculty and student participation was also apparent in the report on the Ontario College of Art, prepared by Dr. Douglas T. Wright, at the request of the Minister of University Affairs. The changes in the organizational structure and administration of the college recommended in the report have been incorporated into Bill 41, which has received second reading in the Provincial Legislature. The new Ontario College of Art Act would establish a single governing Council, comprising 19 members: the president, three representatives elected from the student body, six members from the faculty and nine appointees from the community at large. Much of the responsibility for courses and curriculum would be delegated to committees in which both faculty and students would participate.

University Financing

Operating Grants

Upon joint recommendation of the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of the Universities of Ontario, a formula approach to operating grants was implemented for the 1967-68 academic year. Formula financing has proved successful in its first two years of operation and is being extended and continued for the 1969-70 fiscal year.

The concept of the formula is a simple one although the details are somewhat more complex. Essentially the formula is directly related to enrolment, with a weighting of one, for example, for a student in general arts or science, a weighting of two for an engineering student, and a weighting of three for a master's degree candidate in the humanities or social sciences.

A value of the "Basic Income Unit," which reflects current costs of university operation, is multiplied by the actual "weighted enrolment" to determine the total "basic operating income" for each university. From this total the student fees are deducted to arrive at the actual operating grants.

The formula approach enables the universities to cope financially with increasing enrolment; it encourages them to use public support efficiently; and it maintains the principle of university autonomy, since the universities make their own priority decisions concerning the internal allocation of operating revenues.

For 1967-68, the first year of formula financing, the Basic Income Unit was set at \$1,320; for 1968-69 the unit was raised to \$1,450 to take into account rising costs and improvement factors. For the 1969-70 academic year, the unit has been established at a level of \$1,530. A detailed description of the operation of formula operating grants was included in the Department's annual report for 1967. Reprints of this section are available on request.

To assist those newer universities, still in emergent status, additional grants are provided. Brock University, for

example, received operating grants which were 85% above basic operating income for the 1968-69 academic year and will receive an additional 60% in 1969-70.

Annual grants which are not calculated on a formula basis include operating support for the Royal Ontario Museum, the Ontario Art Gallery, the Royal Botanical Gardens and the Ontario College of Art.

The total of operating grants under the administration of the Department (excluding student aid and research awards, but including debenture repayments) was \$248,013,000 for the 1968-69 Government fiscal year. A summary of operating grants for the past two fiscal years is set out below.

	1967-68	1968-69
Provincially assisted universities:	\$	\$
Formula operating grants	143,650,000	191,980,000
Other grants	19,135,000	24,370,000
Grants for principal and interest repayments of capital debentures	15,684,000	22,762,000
Program of support for denominational universities and colleges	4,302,000	4,978,000
Other institutions	3,256,000	3,923,000
Ontario College of Art, Art Gallery of Ontario, Royal Botanical Gardens, and Royal Ontario Museum		
TOTAL	\$186,027,000	\$248,013,000

Details of operating grants and revenues for each university and for related cultural institutions are given in tables 10A to 13 and in the statistical summaries for each institution.

Capital Assistance

The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation

Capital aid to the universities is made available through the

Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation which was incorporated in 1964 by Bill 127 for the purpose of purchasing from universities debentures issued by them for capital projects that have been approved by the Minister of University Affairs.

For the period from incorporation to March 31, 1969, the Corporation has purchased university debentures in the following amounts:

1964-65	\$ 45,600,000
1965-66	89,239,300
1966-67	93,105,000
1967-68	99,994,000
1968-69	132,974,800
TOTAL	\$460,913,100

It is estimated that in the fiscal year 1969-70 the Corporation will purchase further debentures in the amount of \$119,000,000.

The present policy is to give assistance based on the following percentages of approved costs:

85% on first \$10 million and 95% thereafter for:

- (i) Academic and related buildings and equipment
- (ii) Dining, student union and physical education buildings and equipment
- (iii) Land purchases, utilities and site services

100% of all approved costs for:

Medical, dental and health sciences buildings, equipment, utilities and site services.

No support for:

Construction of stadia, related playing fields, ice rinks, and space for commercial purposes.

Residences—no support as of April 1, 1968. Construction and funding are provided through Ontario Student Housing Corporation by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation—95% support for required loose furnishings and approved site services which are ineligible for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation support.

Each university is required to provide through its own resources the balance remaining between the project cost and the assistance provided by the Corporation.

When a project is approved for capital assistance by the Minister of University Affairs, the amount approved is placed to the credit of the university concerned. The university then makes a monthly request for the funds required to meet the Government's share of construction progress payments. Upon receiving the advance, the university sells a thirty year debenture, at current interest rates, to the Corporation in the amount of the advance.

The combined principal and interest payments due on the debentures sold by universities to the Corporation are provided to universities through a Province of Ontario grant. These grants are considered as ordinary expenditures and are included in the estimates under Vote 2502. During 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, grants totalling \$9,277,671, \$15,683,796 and \$22,761,582 respectively were made for this purpose. The estimates for 1969-70 include \$33,000,000 to satisfy the instalments due in that year.

Interim Capital Formula

A formula approach to the funding of capital projects is being developed by the Joint Capital Studies Committee, which consists of representatives of the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario. It was anticipated that such a formula could be designed and agreed to in a final form during 1969-70. In the interim, however, it seemed that the general format of a capital formula could be usefully employed prior to the development of a final scheme.

Comprehensive studies were required in order to develop the Interim Capital Formula in its present stage. Documentation on the formula approach to capital financing has been made public and is available on request from the Department.

The summary which follows sets forward as concisely as

possible the essential concepts used in developing the interim capital formula.

The interim calibration standards involved were those of space (130 net assignable square feet per eligible full time student) and of cost (\$55 per square foot of additional space required for capital projects and their related equipment). The space standard was used in calculating the total space entitlement for all the provincially assisted universities during the five year period ending 31st March, 1974. The calculation was based on projected university enrolment through the 1974-75 academic session.

A share of the total provincial space goal for each year was allocated to individual universities by assigning weights to the various categories of enrolment, in a manner similar to the formula for operating grants, but calculated to reflect the differing space requirements of students in different disciplines, such as arts and engineering.

The formula does not encompass health science facilities, nor projects representing replacements and renovations, land acquisition, and general services and site development. These are provided for under special funds.

Table 14B shows a breakdown of capital aid grants by university for 1969-70, reflecting the application of the interim capital formula.



Minister: The Honourable William G. Davis, Q.C.

Deputy Minister: E. E. Stewart

Assistant Deputy Minister: A. P. Gordon

Accounts and Administrative Services

Director: R. Price

General Accounts Supervisor: (Mrs.) P. H. Stitt

Personnel Clerk: (Mrs.) D. E. Ford

Office Services Supervisor: (Mrs.) P. A. Moir

Architectural Services

Director: J. D. McCullough

Architectural Officers: E. Tannis

J. M. Plumb

Finance Branch

Director: J. S. Bancroft

Finance Officer: R. E. Crate

Financial Analyst: I. S. Joshua

Information and Public Relations

Director: L. H. Peebles

Librarian: (Mrs.) I. M. Mason

Information Officers: (Mrs.) J. Giannakopoulos

A. R. Moore

Research

Director: Vacant

Student Awards

Director: D. S. Bethune

Special Projects and Liaison Officer: (Mrs.) M. Kallio

Payments Section Supervisor: (Miss) C. Cooper

Inquiry Section Supervisor: (Mrs.) H. Noble

Records Section Supervisor: (Mrs.) Y. Johnson

Assessment Section Supervisor: (Miss) K. MacDonald

Fellowships Section Supervisor: (Mrs.) B. Morris

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

The main office complement of the Department of University Affairs consists of the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Minister and their immediate staff. Acting under the Minister's direction, these officials hold the general responsibility for the administration of government policies relating to the universities of Ontario, with particular reference to operating and capital grants and student aid. In addition to supervising the overall operation of the Department, the Deputy Minister and his staff consult with senior personnel of the provincially assisted universities on specific problems, review proposed legislation, and communicate regularly with institutions and officials in other jurisdictions who have like concerns.

Since the Department began in 1964, the Deputy Minister has also served as Secretary of the Committee on University Affairs. Some of the supporting services of the Committee are also provided through the main office.

Because university development closely relates to the interests and activities of other government departments, the Department of University Affairs must maintain a close relationship with other agencies of the Ontario government. In some instances this takes a structured form while in other cases it is of a more informal nature. Particular attention should be drawn to:

1. Senior Coordinating Committee for the Health Sciences.

This body consists of the Deputy Minister of Health, who serves as chairman; the Chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission; and the Deputy Minister of University Affairs. It meets regularly to review plans for the development of health sciences facilities in Ontario universities and their affiliated teaching hospitals.

2. The Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation. This body, chaired by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, includes representatives from the Department of Education and the Department of University Affairs, as well as the Treasury

Department. Monthly meetings are conducted to approve submissions for capital assistance from the universities and from the colleges of applied arts and technology.

3. **Federal-provincial relations.** The senior officials of the Department maintain regular contact with officials of the federal government in regard to matters of common interest.

4. **Council of Ministers of Education.** This interprovincial body, which was under the chairmanship of the Honourable William G. Davis in 1968, examines common educational problems, including those relating to higher education, on a country-wide basis. Both the Deputy Minister and the Assistant Deputy Minister have been specifically concerned, during the past year, with a reassessment of student awards on a national basis.

Further, the Department of University Affairs maintains regular lines of communication with officials of the Department of Education because of the obvious inter-relationship that exists between the two agencies, particularly in the area of post-secondary education.

FINANCE BRANCH

The essential role and functions of the Finance Branch were outlined in the *Report of the Minister of University Affairs of Ontario, 1967*. These remain unaltered and are therefore not reproduced in this second annual report of the Department.

The resignation of a financial analyst during the past year to accept a university position created an opportunity to alter the branch organization. Such a reorganization was necessary in order to respond to a number of major developments having administrative dimensions; for example, the increased emphasis on long range forecasting and planning both within the government and in higher education generally. Reorganization also reflected the growth in the number and complexity of programs of support administered by the Department and the development of policies which underlie these programs, which are summarized in the introductory section on university financing and in the statistical tables.

As now constituted, the branch has a complement of four officers in addition to the director. A finance officer acts in the capacity of an assistant director and has had major responsibility for matters relating to capital assistance. The position of financial analyst is also a senior one. The major duties associated with this position have been concerned with grants in support of operating expenditures. Two junior appointments of administrative assistants were made early in 1969 to complete the present complement. Each officer is expected to be familiar with all aspects of the branch's activities.

As might be expected, the responsibilities of the branch involve continuous liaison with senior financial and other administrative personnel in the provincially assisted universities. Valued working relationships, based upon mutual consultation and cooperation, have been developed. Officers in the branch are also frequently in communication with a wide variety of government bodies and other organizations regarding matters of joint interest.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES BRANCH

The Architectural Services Branch continued to assess requests from all fourteen provincially assisted universities for financial assistance for capital projects and, at the same time, assisted in shaping an interim formula for capital allocation.

Five of the universities which form the nucleus of the province's health sciences centres — McMaster, Ottawa, Queen's, Toronto and Western — started construction of new or interim facilities for training and research in the health sciences. The analyses of requests for financial assistance and the correlation of such projects within a regional and provincial framework, in cooperation with the Department of Health and the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, continued to be an important function of the Branch. During 1968-69, 22 health sciences projects were given final approvals, providing total financial assistance amounting to \$50,545,100. Of this

amount, hopefully, \$32,463,400 will be contributed from the federal Health Resources Fund.

The total annual allocation for capital assistance for the universities for the period 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1969, made available through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation, was \$125 million, exclusive of \$7,974,800 in retroactive payments. Since the Department had been instructed that this limit could not be exceeded, each university, having examined and reported on its current and future building program, determined priorities which were then ratified by the Committee on University Affairs. The reports formed the basis for capital allocation during the fiscal year.

In total, 151 final approvals for capital assistance were awarded for financial assistance amounting to \$201,729,400. This assistance is for capital projects begun in 1968-69, with construction phased over the next two or three years.

In March of 1968 the Committee on University Affairs recommended an increase in the degree of assistance for capital projects. The increase, to be in effect from 1st July, 1964 to 20th June, 1969, specified that financial assistance should amount to 85% of the approved total expenditure for the first \$10 million and 95% thereafter of the approved cost. At the same time, it recognized that physical education buildings, university centres and dining halls were necessary, integral parts of a university and, therefore, were eligible for the same degree of support. Formerly, such projects had been assisted to the extent of 50% of total approved expenditure. The Committee further recommended, in light of the very successful joint actions of the Ontario Student Housing Corporation and the various universities, that residence accommodation should be the complete responsibility of the university. It did recommend, however, that those areas in any residence building which might serve the entire student body, such as dining halls, kitchens and large lounges, be awarded financial assistance amounting to 95% of the approved prorated cost. The Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Minister and the Architectural Services Branch

immediately began to implement them.

The building implications of continuing high annual enrolment increases (17% in 1967-68, 18% in 1968-69) required careful study. Ways and means of projecting accurate cost figures and at the same time attempting to effect economies wherever possible prompted the inception of supplemental cost reporting forms. These forms enable the Branch to compare more accurately unit costs of component parts of various building types. This allows the determination of reasonable standards of construction, consistent with available funds and a proper university environment. Parameters can be set, therefore, in which each of the universities may determine the form and shape of its academic and physical environment.

A longer range and probably a more important use of such data will be in the derivation of a capital formula. To study and implement such a probable development and to maintain a record and an inventory in a dynamic state, a new post was created, that of Architectural Services Officer, Research and Statistics. The position has been filled and it is a source of satisfaction that progress is apparent in an area in which few jurisdictions, heretofore, have achieved any notable success.

INFORMATION BRANCH

The Information Branch is responsible for explaining to the press and public in general, and to the university community in particular, the function of the Department in providing operating grants and capital aid to the universities, as well as the details of the Ontario Student Awards Program and other fellowships and awards administered by the Department. The Branch also provides basic information about university courses and subject requirements, and such additional information about post-secondary education as may be required.

To achieve these objectives, during 1968-69 the Branch maintained close liaison with the information officers and

admissions officers of the universities, with the guidance heads of the secondary schools, and with the press representatives concerned with higher education. Major press releases on such subjects as enrolment, student awards, regional computer centres and the estimates for operating grants and capital aid were distributed to the university community and to interested organizations as well as to the press.

Approximately 10,000 copies of the first annual reports of the Department of University Affairs and of the Committee on University Affairs were distributed by the Information Branch. These retrospective reports, covering a four year period of university financing in Ontario through 1967-68, were sent to Ontario parliamentarians and media representatives, to university personnel in Canada, the Commonwealth and the United States, to federal and provincial educational organizations, libraries and officials, and to individuals interested in higher education.

Another major publication prepared and distributed by the Information Branch was Horizons, summarizing post-secondary courses and subject requirements for 1969-70 in all of Ontario's universities, colleges and related educational institutions. More than 120,000 copies of Horizons were distributed to senior high school students through the secondary school guidance counsellors. An additional 10,000 copies received selective distribution to individuals and organizations in Ontario, in other provinces, and in many other jurisdictions.

The Information Branch also arranged for the design, printing and distribution of the report on the Ontario College of Art, written by Dr. Douglas T. Wright, Chairman of the Committee on University Affairs, and for the production of a variety of brochures and announcements concerning awards, fellowships and scholarships administered by the Student Awards Branch.

During the 1968-69 academic year, a representative of the Branch visited secondary schools across Ontario to

explain the Student Awards Program. Correspondence and telephone inquiries concerning university courses, academic vacancies and other aspects of post-secondary education approximately doubled in comparison with 1967-68. Other activities included press conferences, the annual university information officers' conference, preparation of speeches and reports and an internal press service.

LIBRARY

This year revealed the most useful direction the library could take in order to be most effective to the personnel of the Department and the Committee on University Affairs. It will become less a library in the strict sense of the word, and more a resource and information centre.

The purchases in 1968 were mainly current publications dealing with the questions and problems arising in the university community and with the relationship of that community with government. This accent on up-to-date references has been encouraged by the Information Branch with which the library has developed a daily working relationship. In addition to providing specific materials in response to enquiries from the press, the university community and the general public, the library has circulated books, periodicals and daily newspaper clippings on university affairs to all branches of the Department.

The need for background and historical references still exists; hence inter-library loans increased noticeably in 1968. The academic libraries in Ontario (with special mention of the University of Toronto), government libraries, education libraries (in particular O.I.S.E. and C.E.U.T.), have been most cooperative in responding to our requests.

Added to the collection in 1968 were 487 books, approximately 250 government publications (not including legislative debates), special subject reports, a wide variety of annual reports and educational pamphlets, and about 300 current university and college calendars and catalogues. These are

quite complete from Ontario, the other provinces, and Great Britain, but not as complete in current issues from the U.S. as we would wish. There were 25 new subscriptions for periodical and serial literature, including newspapers. The total collection now consists of:

1,910 books (including general reference)
 230 current periodicals and newspapers
 1,950 government publications, etc.
 1,100 back issues of periodicals
 300 current university calendars
2,000 not-so-current university calendars
 7,490

Not included in the total figure are the many newspapers, clippings and magazine articles which are filed by subject in special cabinets.

RESEARCH BRANCH

The Research Branch is responsible for studying those trends and developments in higher education that may have implications for the universities and colleges in this province. These studies include, for example, population growth, proportion of students proceeding to higher education, and projected needs for university facilities and academic personnel.

Another important activity of the Branch is the forecasting of enrolment both on a provincial and regional basis. These forecasts are made in cooperation with the provincially assisted universities and colleges, and comparisons are made with similar data available from other sources.

Trends in higher education in Ontario are closely related to developments in other jurisdictions, particularly in other provinces of Canada, in certain states of the United States and in the United Kingdom. The research officer is normally responsible for keeping the Department up to date on trends in other jurisdictions, through the use of published materials and through consultation with officials of universities and

organizations of other provinces and countries.

During the academic year 1968-69, the position of Research Director has been vacant and the responsibilities of the Branch have been undertaken by other branches of the Department. In particular the Finance Branch has been responsible for enrolment data and the Deputy Minister's office has maintained liaison with educational developments in other jurisdictions.

ACCOUNTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH

The Accounts and Administrative Services Branch is responsible for the processing and recording of all departmental revenue and expenditures, including payrolls; and for the preparation, in cooperation with other branches, of the Department's annual estimates.

All personnel transactions, including recruitment and position classification, are carried out by this Branch in cooperation with the Department of Civil Service. The Branch also serves as the Department's purchasing agent.

Increased activity throughout the Department during the past year has resulted in corresponding demands on the resources of this Branch. Most affected was the office services section where, for example, the amount of mail increased by 50%. The volume of work in typing and duplicating services also reflected the increased departmental activity.

STUDENT AWARDS BRANCH

Ontario Student Awards Program

The Student Awards Branch, in cooperation with the student awards officers at the universities and colleges, administers the Ontario Student Awards Program, which supplements with provincial grants the loans available to post-secondary students under the federally sponsored Canada Student Loans Plan.

In 1966-67, the various assistance programs then administered by the Student Aid Branch, including the

Canada Student Loans Plan in Ontario, were correlated under the Ontario Student Awards Program (OSAP). Under the new program, loans were supplemented by grants, on the basis of need, for all eligible students enrolled in full time programs at public post secondary institutions. In the first year of the program's operation (1966-67 academic year) the grant portion was \$5,282,700 and the loan portion was \$16,409,300, with 32,300 students receiving assistance. During the following fiscal year, 1967-1968, assistance was extended to more than 41,650 students at an estimated cost of \$42.5 million – approximately \$23.5 million in loans and \$19 million in grants.

During the 1968-69 academic year, more than 54,000 Ontario students received financial assistance totalling an estimated \$49 million, of which about \$26.7 million was in loans and \$22.3 million in grants. The total number of students assisted in 1968-69 was nearly 22,000 greater than in 1966-67, the first year of the program's operation, reflecting the increasing percentage of young people proceeding to higher education as well as changes in the eligibility requirements for student awards.

In the three years since its implementation, the Ontario Student Awards Program has enabled many thousands of academically qualified students to continue their education beyond the secondary school level who otherwise would have found it impossible for lack of financial resources.

Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program

The Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program was inaugurated in 1963. Its primary objective is to alleviate the shortage of teachers at universities and colleges by encouraging highly qualified students at Ontario universities to pursue studies to the master's or doctoral level, particularly in the humanities and social sciences.

In 1963-64 when the program was initiated, 854 fellowships were awarded, as compared with 2,360 fellowships awarded in 1968-69, and 2,860 for the 1969-70 academic

year. A majority of the recipients are proceeding to doctoral studies, with a view to becoming university teachers.

Under the program a student may receive a maximum total of \$3,000 at the Master of Arts degree level; \$5,250 at the Master of Philosophy level and \$7,750 at the Doctor of Philosophy level. In addition graduate students are permitted to accept in any twelve month period other awards up to a stated maximum depending on their program of study.

In 1966 a program was established to assist graduate students seeking a Master of Library Science degree. Its purpose was to encourage highly qualified graduates in library science to enter the growing field of library administration or to become teachers in library schools in the province. Awards under this program have had the same value and are now administered as part of the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program.

College of Education Fellowships

These \$500 fellowships, available to full time students at one of the Ontario colleges of education, are intended to encourage more university graduates to pursue a career in teaching at the secondary school level. During the 1968-69 academic year, 2,072 such fellowships were awarded.

Ontario Scholarships

Ontario Scholarships for outstanding academic achievement have been available for a number of years to secondary school graduates. After student assistance for higher education was made available under the Ontario Student Awards Program, it was decided that, beginning in 1968, the monetary value of the Ontario Scholarships would be changed from \$400 to \$150. In 1968, 3,761 students were designated Ontario Scholars.

The Ontario Secondary School Bursary

These bursaries, administered by the Student Awards Branch, are intended to encourage Grade 12 or Grade 13 students in

their final year to complete their secondary school education. The bursaries are limited to those students in their final year who have an average of 66% or better, and who lack adequate financial resources to continue. During the 1968-69 school year 770 bursaries were awarded upon the recommendation of the school principals.

Queen Elizabeth II Ontario Scholarships

These awards were established in 1959 to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Ontario. Each award has a value of \$4,000. In 1968 there were six winners of these highly prized scholarships. They are held by candidates with outstanding academic records who have completed at least two years of graduate work beyond the Ontario honours B.A. or its equivalent, and who are nearing completion of the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Sir John A. Macdonald Fellowship in Canadian History

The Sir John A. Macdonald Fellowship in Canadian History was established January 11, 1965 to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the birth of Canada's first Prime Minister. This fellowship is awarded to an outstanding graduate of an Ontario university who holds an honours B.A. degree in history and is proceeding to the M.A. or Ph.D. in Canadian history. The Fellow is selected by a committee of distinguished university scholars appointed by the Minister. An award is not made if a suitable outstanding candidate does not apply. The value is \$3,000 in each of two years. In 1968, two awards were granted.

Other Activities

The Student Awards Branch continues to conduct research within the area of student financial assistance with a view to improving the effectiveness of the provincially sponsored program. To this end the Branch maintains close liaison with university student awards officers and with appropriate officials at the provincial and federal levels of government in

Canada and exchanges information with other jurisdictions having programs of financial aid for students.

Ontario Committee on Student Awards

This Committee was appointed first in 1966 by the Minister as an ad hoc advisory body on policies relating to financial assistance to students in all areas of post-secondary education. Membership in 1968-69 included representatives of the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations, the Committee on University Affairs, the Department of University Affairs, the Ontario Union of Students, the Council of Regents of the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology and the Teachers' Colleges. In order to ensure adequate representation for the rapidly growing Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, members were added by the Minister early in the 1969-70 fiscal year to represent their Committee of Presidents, the Ontario Federation of Community Colleges Faculty Association, and the Student Association of the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. At the same time, the method of appointing representatives of university students was altered as a result of the decision of the Ontario Union of Students to withdraw from the Committee.

In addition to giving detailed attention to the on-going programs of financial assistance to students, the Committee has been responsible for initiating several special research projects. It is expected that the results of these studies will form the background upon which recommendations for the development of new policies for student support will be based. Included among them are the study of the finances of Ontario post-secondary students by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, and "A study of Programs for Financial Assistance to Students in the Province of Ontario" by the Institute for the Quantitative Analysis of Social and Economic Policy of the University of Toronto.

Health Sciences

On October 29, 1964, the Prime Minister of Ontario, the Honourable John P. Robarts, announced that the government had accepted the recommendations of the Committee on University Affairs for extensive expansion of medical and dental teaching facilities in the provincially assisted universities of Ontario. Since the program involved three departments of government, a senior coordinating committee was set up to integrate government policy. This committee—composed of the Deputy Minister of the Department of Health, the Deputy Minister of the Department of University Affairs, the Chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission—received applications from each of the university centres concerned. With the assistance of a technical working party, the committee then assessed the programs, related them to the provincial and national needs and made appropriate recommendations.

During the 1968-69 academic year, good progress was made on projects approved to date. Highlights are as follows:

McMaster University—Construction of the College of Health Sciences and the teaching hospital was begun. The university anticipates that the college will be partially occupied in the fall of 1970 and that the buildings will be completed and fully occupied in the spring of 1972. McMaster has already accepted 20 first year medical students for the coming academic year. These students will be temporarily accommodated and instructed in the Interim Medical Building, completed last year, and at Hamilton Health Association hospitals.

The University of Western Ontario officially opened the new Dental Sciences Building on October 25, 1968. In 1968-69 there were 48 students enrolled in the dental undergraduate courses and this figure is expected to reach 200 by 1974-75.

Queen's University has completed construction of two medical laboratory staging buildings required to accommodate the increased number of medical teaching and research staff. Intensive programming and planning work has been continued in close cooperation with the Kingston General Hospital. No date has yet been set to start construction of the new medical sciences building.

The University of Ottawa has prepared a feasibility study for the construction of a new school of medicine and an associated on-campus teaching hospital. The project has been accepted in principle, but planning has been suspended until financial assistance from the province becomes available.

The University of Toronto's Medical Sciences Building is expected to be completed in the fall of 1969. A major part of it was completed and made available for occupancy a year ahead of the original schedule.

The development of these five health sciences centres has revealed the necessity for extensive graduate and post-graduate clinical sciences research facilities, to be located mainly in affiliated teaching hospitals, where, it is expected, they will account for more than half of the total health sciences facilities being provided.

The centres planned for construction by 1975 will enable universities to nearly double the annual output of medical graduates to about 550, to triple the number of places for those seeking specialist qualifications to approximately 1,950 and to quadruple the number of teachers and instructors to approximately 1,430. These plans will also provide a new graduate school in dentistry with 166 places and quadruple the student places in rehabilitation therapy to 825. It is also proposed that student capacity in degree nursing courses be increased to 1,750 places from 935.

Further research into the manpower needs of the OHSIP program will, in all probability, bring changes in both the

number and the types of training programs to be made available.

Computer Facilities

During 1968-69 the concept of regional computer centres was examined by a special ad hoc joint subcommittee which included representatives from the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario and the Committee on University Affairs. Professor C. C. Gotlieb of the University of Toronto and Dr. Douglas T. Wright were co-chairmen. This committee, after an exhaustive analysis which included full costing and development of possible plans for service, concluded that the proposal for a large computing centre, providing dedicated facilities for use by Ontario universities, was not appropriate at this time. It became clear that the recent rapid growth of commercial computer services could provide an economical and efficient alternative to either the concept of a regional computer centre or to further development of large computing facilities at individual universities.

Further work towards the objective of cooperation in computer services is being carried out by the Computing Coordination Group under the direction of the Committee of Presidents. The Group's function will include assessment of teaching and research needs with a view to ascertaining which form of cooperation might best meet the diverse needs of the universities.

The sum of money reserved for computer financing for 1969-70 (\$5,200,000) is to be distributed among the provincially assisted universities in proportion to the total of their basic income units, augmented, in the case of the emergent universities, by the amount of their extra formula allowance. These funds will be earmarked for computer services. Starting in 1970-71, however, the funds so allocated will no longer be earmarked and will form part of the ordinary operating grants, thereby leaving the universities free to allocate funds to computing facilities in accordance with

their internal system of priorities.

The amounts of computer grants awarded during the 1968-69 fiscal year were as follows:

Brock University	\$ 51,278
Carleton University	203,679
University of Guelph	245,246
Lakehead University	15,000
Laurentian University	41,889
McMaster University	308,218
University of Ottawa	289,085
Queen's University	328,589
University of Toronto	1,031,035
Trent University	12,520
University of Waterloo	406,622
The University of Western Ontario	295,095
University of Windsor	175,898
York University	242,460
TOTAL	\$3,646,614
Recommended for 1969-70	\$5,200,000

Ontario Grants in Aid of Research

These grants, administered by the Ontario Research Foundation until 1966, are now under the auspices of the Department of University Affairs. Recommendations concerning the nature and types of awards were made by a 1968 study committee, composed of prominent scientists and authorized by the Committee on University Affairs. The recommendations were accepted and have become an integral part of the current program.

Grants are allocated in five major categories: mathematics and physical sciences; biological sciences, forestry and wildlife; earth and environmental sciences, energy resources; materials and industrial processes; transportation and communication. Funds are distributed in accordance with the recommendations of the General Awards Committee which is composed of academics in fields related to the areas of

research study. First consideration is given to junior staff members who are just establishing research programs and who could not rely on support from other resources, and then funds are allocated to senior staff members for their applied research if the proposed area of study seems to be of direct interest to the Province of Ontario.

Screening committees, chaired in each case by a member of the General Awards Committee, review applications and make appropriate recommendations for awards. The committees are composed of university faculty members and experts employed in other capacities—for example, with the National Research Council and private research organizations.

In total, 446 awards have been offered for the 1969-70 academic year, representing an expenditure of \$750,000. This compares with 435 awards and a total of \$745,760 allotted to this program in 1968-69 and with 305 awards and a total of \$600,000 in 1967-68.

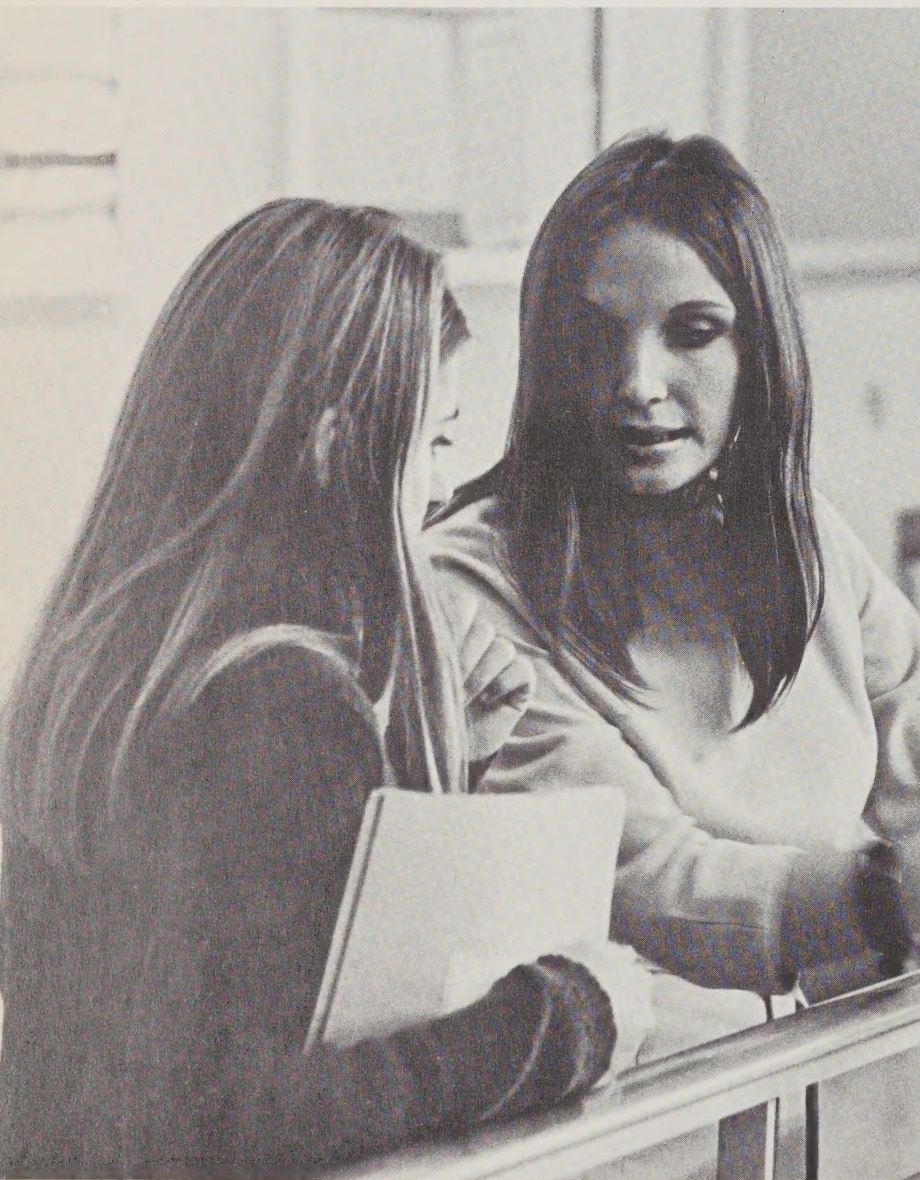
George Brown Commemoration

On October 23, 1968, at a special ceremony in Scotland commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of George Brown, one of Canada's Fathers of Confederation, the Honourable William G. Davis presented the University of Edinburgh with a selection of specially bound volumes to supplement the collection of Canadiana previously presented to the University by the Government of Ontario. The selection included historical biographies of William Lyon Mackenzie, Sir John A. Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie and George Brown as well as centennial editions of Canadian art and photography and a print of the film "A Place to Stand".

Present at the ceremony was Professor J. M. S. Careless of the University of Toronto, noted Canadian historian and biographer of George Brown. As an exchange professor sponsored by the Ontario Government, Professor Careless lectured at the University of Edinburgh on regionalism and nationalism in Canada.

A similar presentation was made to the University of Glasgow in 1965 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir John A. Macdonald.

THE PROVINCIALY ASSISTED UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES



The term *provincially assisted universities* is used throughout this report to refer specifically to the 14 universities in Ontario which receive most of their financial support from the provincial government.

The following is a list of the provincially assisted universities and their founding dates. Where applicable, the list shows the original names under which the universities were established:

Brock University 1964

Carleton University 1942

Founded as Carleton College

University of Guelph 1862

Chartered under this name in 1964. Founding institutions are Ontario Veterinary College (estab. 1862), Ontario Agricultural College (estab. 1874), and Macdonald Institute (estab. 1903).

Lakehead University 1946

Lakehead Technical Institute was established in 1946. It then became Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, which was given degree granting rights in 1962 and named Lakehead University in 1965.

Laurentian University 1960

University of Sudbury, a federated college within Laurentian University, was founded as Sacred Heart College in 1913.

McMaster University 1857

Originally the Canadian Literary Institute, McMaster was chartered under its present name in 1887.

University of Ottawa 1849

Founded as Bytown College

Queen's University 1841

University of Toronto 1827
Founded as King's College

University of Waterloo 1957
Originally Waterloo College Associate Faculties

The University of Western Ontario 1878
Initially Western University

University of Windsor 1857
Originally Assumption College, the university received its present name in 1963.

York University 1959
Osgoode Hall Law School became the Faculty of Law of York University as of July 1st, 1968.

Explanatory notes on university enrolment and financial data

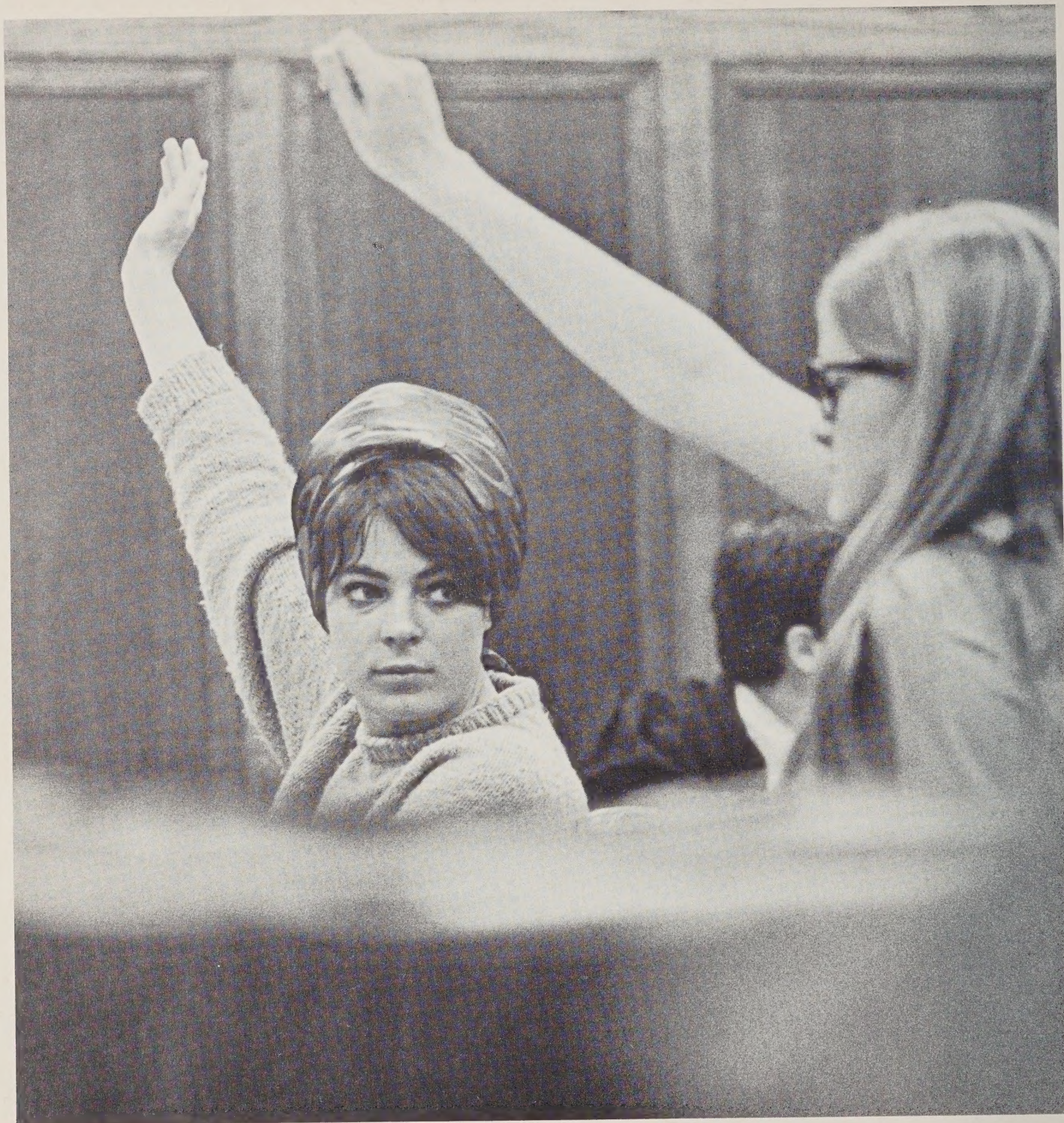
All statistics for the 1969-70 academic year have been based on projections made during 1968-69. Enrolment data was reported by the individual universities as of 17th October each year until 1965-66 and as of 1st December subsequently. The figures include enrolment (other than in theology) for institutions federated or affiliated with the provincially assisted universities.

Figures for provincial operating grants represent amounts paid in government fiscal years ending March 31st. The data reported for operating revenue of the universities excludes revenues associated with ancillary enterprises, assisted/ sponsored research, student aid, debt servicing, and fee income other than academic fees. Academic fees do not include fees for non-degree courses. Revenues reported relate to the university fiscal year ending 30th June.

Student awards statistics for each university indicate under "average loan" and "average grant" how much the individual student eligible for assistance has received on the average, although the actual awards may vary from, say \$150

to \$1500, according to the assessed need. The amounts of \$1500 for Ontario Graduate Fellowships and \$500 for College of Education Fellowships, which also appear under the average award column, are standard awards. The percentage of full time students receiving awards is normally the total of the percentage receiving student loans and the percentage receiving provincial fellowships.

Subsequent to 1963-64 amounts of capital grants represent funds made available through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation.



BROCK UNIVERSITY

St. Catharines, Ontario

29

Chancellor: Richard Lancaster Hern

Chairman, Board of Governors: E. R. Davey

President: James Alexander Gibson

Dominating the 525 acre DeCew campus, on the edge of the Niagara Escarpment, the 14 storey Brock Tower looks out over the city of St. Catharines on the shores of Lake Ontario. Housed in the Brock Tower are lecture and seminar rooms, the library (about 100,000 volumes and 1,400 periodicals), cafeterias, common rooms and offices. The Thistle complex, which is now under construction around the base of the Tower, will provide a theatre, lecture halls, seminar rooms, book store, print shop and a nursery. A new student residence, which will house 460 students, is scheduled for completion in 1969.

Brock University was incorporated under letters patent in 1962 and received a charter from the Ontario Legislature in 1964. In the same year operations commenced at Glenridge Campus, a converted structure which now contains an auditorium, a cafeteria, and teaching and research laboratories for biological science, chemistry, physics, geography and geology.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts and Science



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	199	326	436	692	21.0	15.8	15.4	17.0
Gifts for Operating Purposes	7	10	—	—	.7	.4	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	60	64	89	73	6.3	3.1	3.1	1.8
SUB-TOTAL	266	400	525	765	28.0	19.3	18.5	18.8
Gov't Grants	682	1,668	2,309	3,304	72.0	80.7	81.5	81.2
TOTAL INCOME	948	2,068	2,834	4,069	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Degree Under- graduates	Post- grad- uates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	679	2	681	357	138
1968-69	1,119	7	1,126	564	152
1969-70	1,540	19	1,559	830	178

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	311	162,148	521	45.7
Grant Portion	305	120,195	394	44.8
TOTAL	311	\$282,343	—	45.7

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	549	266,080	485	48.8
Grant Portion	529	221,860	419	47.0
TOTAL	549	\$487,940	—	48.8

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	130,000	—	130,000	293,000
1964-65	355,000	35,154	390,154	300,000
1965-66	612,500	86,785	699,285	1,595,000
1966-67	1,497,774	198,226	1,696,000	4,425,000
1967-68	2,308,780	—	2,308,780	2,950,000
1968-69	3,303,523	—	3,303,523	4,250,000

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Library '65	\$ 4,558,000
Central Utilities Building '65	879,700
Theatre Lecture Hall Complex '66	4,476,800
Residence Buildings '67	1,481,700
*Other	4,855,700

TOTAL**\$16,251,900**

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*



CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Colonel By Drive
Ottawa 1, Ontario

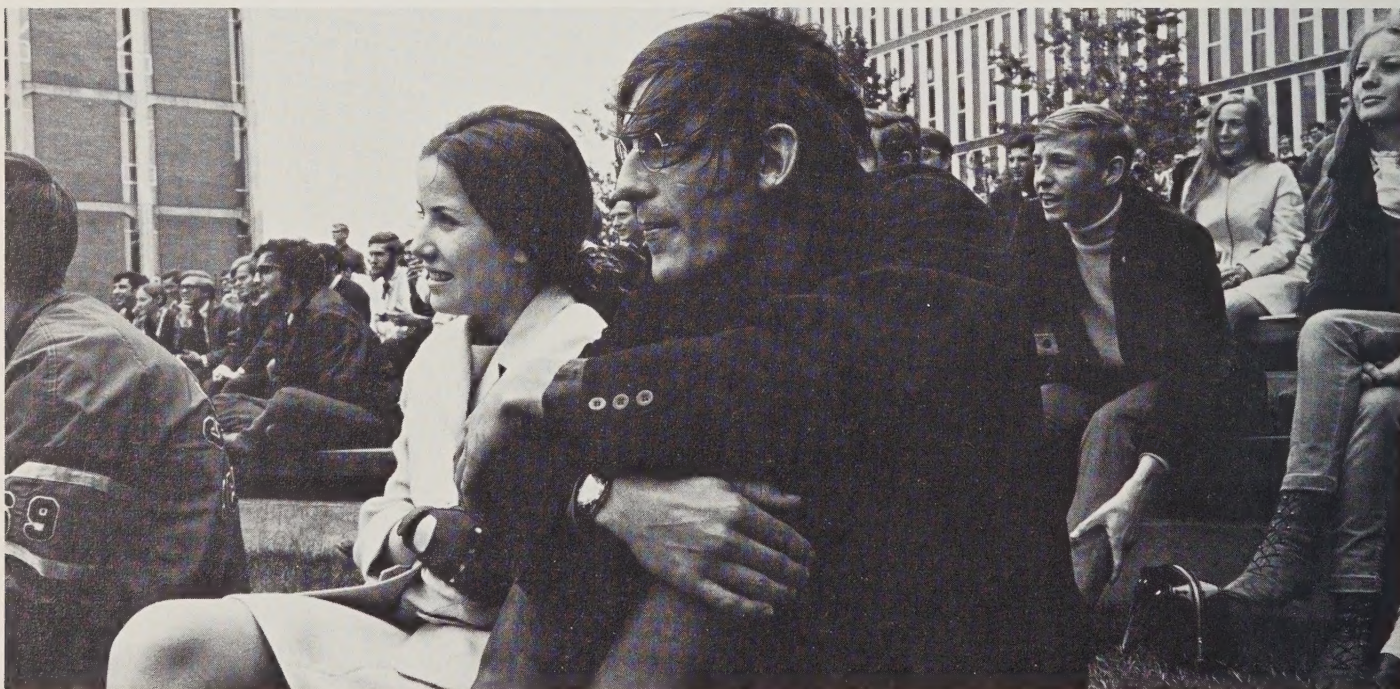
Chancellor: The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson
Chairman, Board of Governors: D. A. Golden
President and Vice-Chancellor: Davidson Dunton

Carleton University is located on a 130 acre campus bordered by the Rideau River and the Rideau Canal. It is now in the midst of an extensive building program. Completed structures include the arts, science and engineering buildings, a controlled environment complex for biology, an extensive library, a lecture theatre, five residences, an athletic field-house, and a gymnasium. A university centre is nearing completion.

Established by the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning in the summer of 1942, Carleton College received university powers in 1952 and five years later changed its name to Carleton University. St. Patrick's College in Ottawa became a division of the Faculty of Arts of Carleton University on July 1, 1967. At the same time the St. Patrick's School of Social Work became the Carleton University School of Social Work.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts
Faculty of Science
Faculty of Engineering
Faculty of Graduate Studies
School of Architecture
School of Public Administration
School of Commerce
School of Journalism
Institute of Canadian Studies
School of Social Work
School of International Affairs



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	1,975	2,440	3,046	3,594	36.2	31.7	26.7	24.0
Gifts for Operating Purposes	49	3	4	3	.9	—	—	—
Endowment Income	37	—	—	—	.7	—	—	—
Other Income	35	124	150	230	.6	1.7	1.3	1.6
SUB-TOTAL	2,096	2,567	3,200	3,827	38.4	33.4	28.0	25.6
Gov't Grants	3,356	5,119	8,213	11,133	61.6	66.6	72.0	74.4
TOTAL INCOME	5,452	7,686	11,413	14,960	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	294	1	4,464	408	5,167	1,679	854
1968-69	311	5	5,139	517	5,972	1,874	1,182
1969-70	384	6	5,531	614	6,535	2,100	1,186

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,769	1,024,325	580	34.2
Grant Portion	1,678	976,616	582	32.5
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	90	135,000	1,500	1.7
TOTAL	1,859	\$2,135,941	—	35.9

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,845	977,775	527	30.9
Grant Portion	1,708	1,073,410	628	28.6
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	105	163,500	1,500	1.8
TOTAL	1,959	\$2,214,685	—	32.7

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Chemistry Building '65	\$ 3,235,500
Maintenance Building '65	553,500
Physics Building '65	2,551,900
Residences '65	504,000
Social Sciences Building (Arts 2) '65	7,070,800
University Food Services Centre '65	1,749,900
Controlled Environment Facilities—Biology '66	1,695,100
C. J. Mackenzie Building for Engineering— Phases 1, 2, & 3 '67	3,612,100
Administration Building '67	2,750,700
Men's Residence Tower '67	890,400
University Union '67	4,016,800
Purchase of St. Patrick's College '67	2,340,000
*Other	10,094,200
TOTAL	\$41,064,900

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	225,000	140,135	365,135	1,000,000
1958-59	325,000	229,734	554,734	1,000,000
1959-60	400,000	256,182	656,182	1,000,000
1960-61	485,000	317,605	802,605	800,000
1961-62	600,000	399,025	999,025	1,000,000
1962-63	915,000	628,702	1,543,702	2,000,000
1963-64	1,350,000	654,739	2,004,739	3,000,000
1964-65	1,852,000	685,379	2,537,379	4,450,000
1965-66	2,775,000	681,043	3,456,043	5,450,000
1966-67	3,639,983	1,562,517	5,202,500	7,400,000
1967-68	8,213,231	—	8,213,231	8,090,000
1968-69	11,133,477	—	11,133,477	9,575,000



UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

Guelph, Ontario

Chancellor: Col. The Honourable G. A. Drew

Chairman, Board of Governors: R. S. Ritchie

President: W. C. Winegard

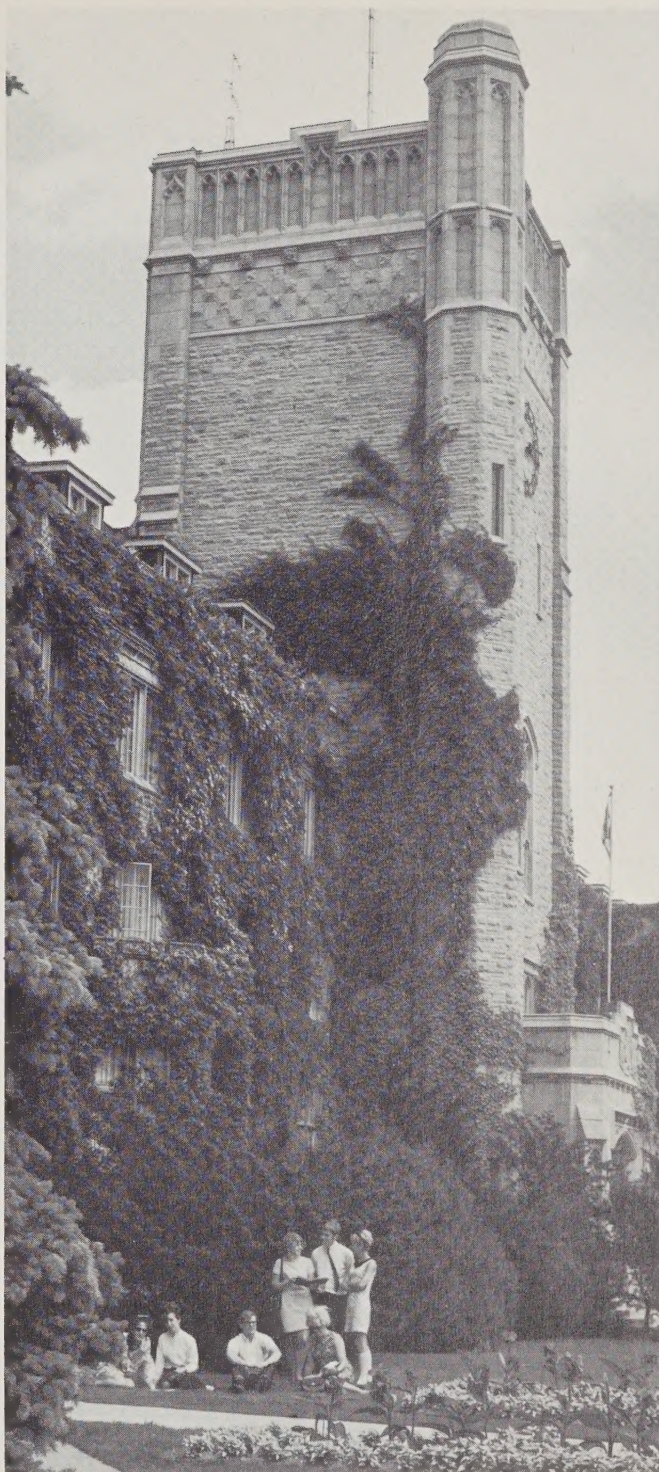
The University of Guelph operates on a three semester, year round basis. There are three entry points (September, January and April) for students to start their programs, and for many degree programs the students may accelerate by taking three semesters (one and one-half years at a traditional university) per year. In many programs students may take one, two or three semesters a year at their own discretion.

The campus comprises a single block of land of some 880 acres. At the time the university was formed in 1964, there were 25 major buildings on the campus. Since then, eight new major buildings valued at more than \$60 million have been constructed and another \$60 million of construction is planned for the next few years. Most of the outdoor agricultural research is now being carried out on three farms within a 15 mile radius of the campus.

The university was created in 1964, but its history goes back nearly a century. The founding colleges are: The Ontario Agricultural College, which initiated the Guelph campus in 1874; the Ontario Veterinary College, which was established in 1862 in Toronto and then moved to Guelph in 1922; and Macdonald Institute, established in 1903. To these was added Wellington College of Arts and Science, which opened its doors to students in September, 1965. These four non-denominational and coeducational colleges make up the university.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Ontario Agricultural College
Ontario Veterinary College
Macdonald Institute of Household Science
Wellington College of Arts and Science
Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
School of Agricultural Engineering
School of Landscape Architecture
School of Physical Education
School of Hotel and Food Administration



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income			
	1965-66 \$000's	1966-67 \$000's	1967-68 \$000's	1968-69 \$000's	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	1,123	1,511	2,181	2,537	25.6	16.9	17.4	15.6
Gifts for Operating Purposes	133	105	171	140	3.0	1.2	1.4	.9
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	285	439	267	242	6.5	4.9	2.1	1.4
SUB-TOTAL	1,541	2,055	2,619	2,919	35.1	23.0	20.9	17.9
Gov't Grants	2,851	6,873	9,921	13,344	64.9	77.0	79.1	82.1
TOTAL INCOME	4,392	8,928	12,540	16,263	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL-TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Diploma	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	342	3,655	360	4,357	1,590	662
1968-69	328	4,419	402	5,149	1,612	792
1969-70	335	4,950	542	5,827	1,797	1,064

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	2,495	1,414,745	568	57.3
Grant Portion	2,459	1,519,681	618	56.4
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	41	61,500	1,500	.9
TOTAL	2,536	\$2,995,926	—	58.2

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	3,012	1,625,505	540	58.5
Grant Portion	2,775	1,926,675	694	53.9
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	67	97,250	1,500	1.3
TOTAL	3,079	\$3,649,430	—	59.8

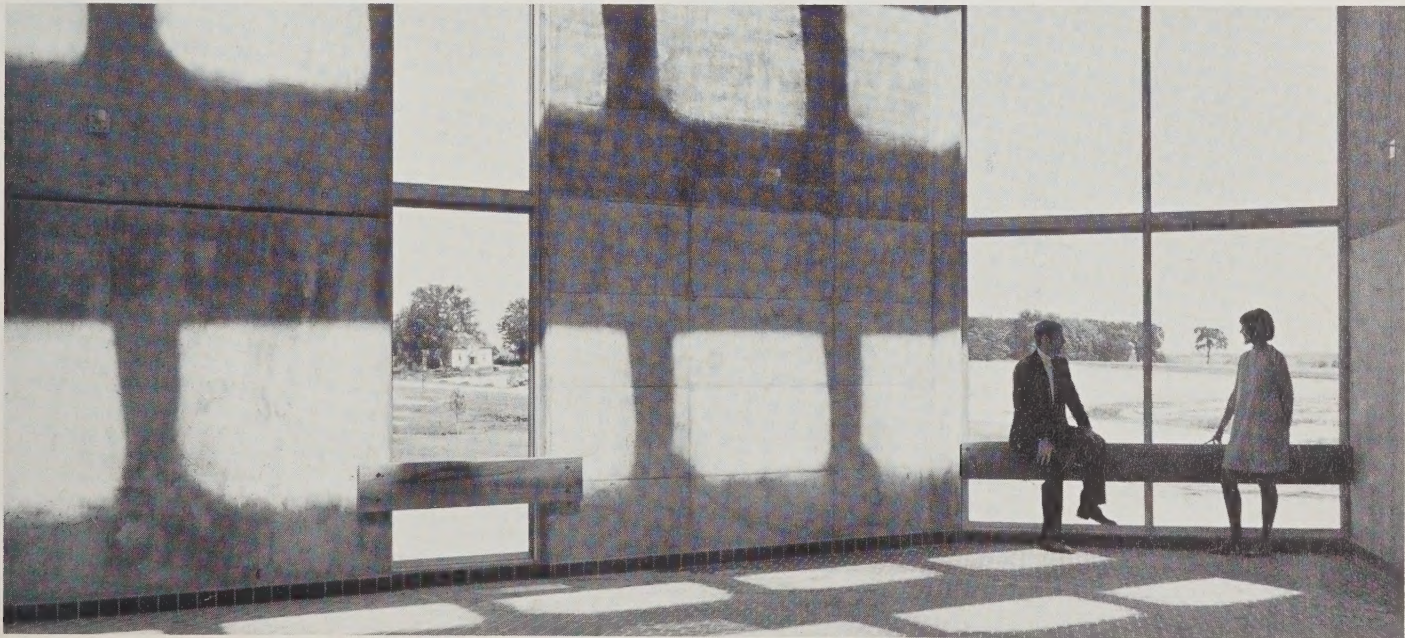
MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Residences '65	\$ 595,000
Arts Building '65	4,854,600
Crops Science Herbicide Building '65	3,931,200
Animal Science Nutrition Building '65	7,045,300
Library New '66	6,906,100
Physical Sciences Building Ph. I '66	6,650,600
Central Utilities Plan Ph. I '66	5,273,000
Swine Clinic '67	566,300
*Other	7,717,000
TOTAL	\$43,539,100

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	80,000	—	80,000	—
1964-65	600,000	455,605	1,055,605	250,000
1965-66	2,375,000	500,688	2,875,608	1,600,000
1966-67	5,697,931	1,250,069	6,948,000	6,825,000
1967-68	9,921,038	—	9,921,038	17,700,000
1968-69	13,343,979	—	13,343,979	14,430,000



LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY

Oliver Road
Port Arthur, Ontario.

Chancellor: Senator the Honourable Norman McLeod Paterson
Chairman, Board of Governors: Melville William Bartley
President: William Gordon Tamblyn

Lakehead University is one of Ontario's youngest institutes of higher learning. It was incorporated as a university in 1965, an outgrowth of Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology. The university's new \$30 million campus is situated on a 300 acre site overlooking the Lakehead cities and Lake Superior. It includes a \$14 million Centennial complex, devoted mainly to science and technology, a 600 bed residence village, a university centre building with theatre and a six storey library building with a capacity of 450,000 volumes. The university facilities also include an IBM 360 Model 40 computer, a well equipped television studio and an interdisciplinary research field station on a wilderness lake.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts
Faculty of Science
School of Business Administration
School of Engineering
School of Forestry
School of Library Technology
School of Nursing
School of Physical and Health Education



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	411	609	911	1,148	38.8	24.4	22.7	20.3
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	43	70	49	51	4.0	2.8	1.2	.9
SUB-TOTAL	454	679	960	1,199	42.8	27.2	23.9	21.2
Gov't Grants	606	1,813	3,063	4,453	57.2	72.8	76.1	78.8
TOTAL INCOME	1,060	2,492	4,023	5,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Diploma	Degree Under- graduates	Post- gradu- ates	Total	First Year	Gradu- ating Class
1967-68	526	1,053	6	1,585	519	163
1968-69	511	1,491	27	2,029	721	228
1969-70	635	1,758	43	2,436	795	271

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	796	461,955	580	50.2
Grant Portion	781	444,810	569	49.3
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	2	3,000	1,500	.1
TOTAL	798	\$909,765	—	50.3

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	956	560,495	586	47.1
Grant Portion	953	481,715	505	47.0
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	4	6,000	1,500	.2
TOTAL	960	\$1,048,210	—	47.3

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Library '65	\$ 1,165,000
Library Addition '65	1,247,700
Addition "D" '65	793,500
Science and Technology Building '67	11,092,000
Power House '67	1,517,800
Computer Installation '67	786,300
University Centre Expansion '67	3,179,000
O.S.H.C. Residence Supplemental '68	561,500
*Other	2,807,800
TOTAL	\$23,150,600

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	50,000	19,121	69,121	—
1958-59	100,000	29,760	129,760	—
1959-60	105,000	24,317	129,317	125,000
1960-61	135,000	30,233	165,233	125,000
1961-62	150,000	31,864	181,864	713,288
1962-63	185,000	35,644	220,644	250,000
1963-64	210,000	44,153	254,153	300,000
1964-65	325,000	75,933	400,933	500,000
1965-66	518,000	103,211	621,211	1,230,000
1966-67	1,503,284	345,716	1,849,000	1,520,000
1967-68	3,062,913	—	3,062,913	5,625,000
1968-69	4,452,813	—	4,452,813	9,235,000



LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITÉ LAURENTIENNE

Sudbury, Ontario

Vice-Chairman, Board of Governors: W. J. Shea

President: Stanley G. Mullins

In the past five years, Laurentian University has gone from rented buildings in downtown Sudbury to an extensive \$25 million campus which covers 800 acres of rugged lakefront territory. To supplement the academic, athletic and administrative facilities now in operation, a second science building and a fourth residence are soon to be completed. The university now has five professional schools: in engineering, nursing, physical and health education and social work, as well as the School of Translators and Interpreters. The School of Graduate Studies, the School of Commerce and Administration and the Institute of Fine Particle Research will also be in operation for the academic year 1969-70.

Founded in 1960 to serve the province in general and the particular requirements of Northern Ontario, Laurentian University is non-denominational, bilingual and coeducational. Federated with Laurentian are three church related institutions: the Universities of Sudbury, Huntington and Thorneloe. Colleges of these institutions, together with University College, comprise the Faculty of Arts and Science of Laurentian on the central campus. Three affiliated colleges—Algoma College in Sault Ste. Marie, Nipissing College in North Bay, and Le Collège de Hearst in Hearst—are also constituent colleges of Laurentian's Faculty of Arts and Science.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts and Science

School of Engineering

School of Nursing

School of Physical and Health Education

School of Social Work

School of Translators and Interpreters



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	492	665	787	995	29.0	24.6	21.6	21.5
Gifts for Operating Purposes	25	11	28	10	1.5	.4	.8	.2
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	97	154	243	195	5.7	5.7	6.7	4.2
SUB-TOTAL	614	830	1,058	1,200	36.2	30.7	29.1	25.9
Gov't Grants	1,081	1,874	2,576	3,430	63.8	69.3	70.9	74.1
TOTAL INCOME	1,695	2,704	3,634	4,630	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Preliminary Year	Degree Under- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	30	1,300	1,330	515	286
1968-69	40	1,556	1,596	614	392
1969-70	40	1,759	1,799	732	341

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	922	535,790	581	63.2
Grant Portion	905	481,520	533	62.0
TOTAL	922	\$1,017,310	—	63.2

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,040	543,053	522	60.5
Grant Portion	1,014	580,242	572	59.0
TOTAL	1,040	\$1,123,295	—	60.5

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

 Amount of
Provincial
Assistance

Library '65	\$ 1,704,300
Arts and Humanities Building '65	748,000
Science Building I '65	1,213,800
Library Tower Addition '65	2,249,900
Science Building Expansion Phase 2 '66	4,394,400
Library Cafeteria Additions to the Science 2 Building '68	1,053,100
Benjamin F. Avery Athletic Building '68	977,300
*Other	1,779,000
TOTAL	\$14,119,800

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	—	20,127	20,127	—
1958-59	—	40,648	40,648	—
1959-60	—	47,948	47,948	—
1960-61	125,000	58,238	183,238	—
1961-62	250,000	74,543	324,543	250,000
1962-63	350,000	95,052	445,052	125,000
1963-64	425,000	116,346	541,346	1,750,000
1964-65	712,000	156,366	868,366	2,000,000
1965-66	982,000	131,036	1,113,036	1,949,300
1966-67	1,525,789	384,711	1,910,500	510,000
1967-68	2,575,535	—	2,575,535	2,500,000
1968-69	3,429,931	—	3,429,931	5,705,000

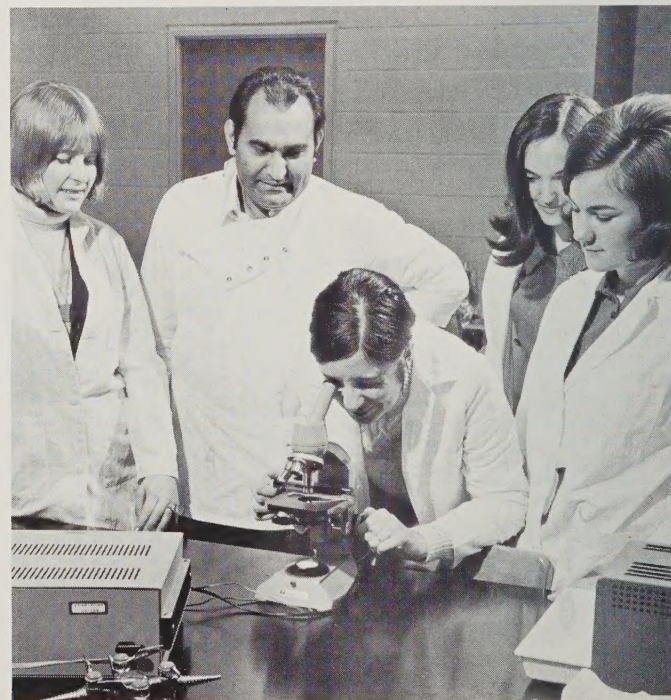


OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income		
	1966-67 \$000's	1967-68 \$000's	1968-69 \$000's	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	—	58	93	—	22	35
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	48	86	35	44.4	31	13
SUB-TOTAL	48	144	128	44.4	54	48
Gov't Grants	60	125	136	55.6	46	52
TOTAL INCOME	108	269	264	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Degree Undergraduates	Total	First Year
1967-68	50	50	50
1968-69	54	54	54
1969-70	60	60	60



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	—	82	161	—	27	34
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	—	55	40	—	18	9
SUB-TOTAL	—	137	201	—	45	43
Gov't Grants	90	165	267	100.0	55	57
TOTAL INCOME	90	302	468	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Degree Undergraduates	Total	First Year
1967-68	79	79	79
1968-69	108	108	108
1969-70	140	140	140



McMASTER UNIVERSITY

Hamilton, Ontario

Chancellor: D'Arcy Argue Counsell Martin
Chairman, Board of Governors: John D. Campbell
President and Vice-Chancellor: Henry G. Thode

McMaster University combines burgeoning growth with the traditions of an established institution. On its park-like campus, bordering the Royal Botanical Gardens, are some of the most advanced scientific and engineering facilities available at any Canadian university. These facilities include a nuclear reactor, a large scientific computer and a newly completed nuclear accelerator. Humanities, social sciences and business programs are well established. A new school of social work has just opened, and library facilities are now being expanded to accommodate 750,000 volumes.

McMaster is the site of the fifth medical school in Ontario, which will enrol its first students in September, 1969. Housed in a huge \$65 million Health Sciences Centre, it will include a school of nursing and a 420 bed teaching hospital.

McMaster University was incorporated in 1887 and moved from Toronto to Hamilton in 1930. There are now more than 40 permanent buildings on the present location and a development program is being planned to accommodate 12,000 students by 1975.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Business
Faculty of Engineering
Faculty of Humanities
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Science
Faculty of Social Sciences
Faculty of Theology
School of Business
School of Graduate Studies
School of Nursing
School of Physical Education
School of Social Work



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	1,682	2,630	3,452	3,543	20.3	22.0	20.9	16.0
Gifts for Operating Purposes	21	26	22	35	.3	.2	.1	.2
Endowment Income	139	138	147	138	1.7	1.2	.9	.6
Other Income	1,131	744	340	1,089	13.6	6.2	2.1	4.9
SUB-TOTAL	2,973	3,538	3,961	4,805	35.9	29.6	24.0	21.7
Gov't Grants	5,315	8,412	12,523	17,125	64.1	70.4	76.0	78.3
TOTAL INCOME	8,288	11,950	16,484	21,930	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Interns and Residents	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	13	4,412	779	5,204	1,597	740
1968-69	78	5,152	1,050	6,280	2,033	880
1969-70	125	5,830	1,354	7,309	2,252	1,006

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,920	1,034,440	538	36.9
Grant Portion	1,879	850,054	453	36.1
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	193	289,500	1,500	3.7
TOTAL	2,113	\$2,173,994	—	40.6

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	2,262	1,104,010	488	36.0
Grant Portion	2,098	916,460	437	33.4
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	210	309,500	1,500	3.3
TOTAL	2,472	\$2,329,970	—	39.4

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Humanities & Social Sciences I '65	\$ 1,921,600
School of Physical Education '65	1,429,800
Senior Sciences Complex '65	7,756,000
Humanities & Social Sciences II '65	3,173,000
Psychology Building '65	3,743,000
Nuclear Science Building I 65-66	1,709,000
Shops and Maintenance Building I '66	1,016,000
Large Scale Experiments Building I '66	663,000
Central Chilling Plant Expansion I '67	1,181,500
Mills Memorial Library Addition '67	1,655,500
Extension to Commons Building and Additional Facilities for a Men's Residence and a Women's Residence 1968	969,000
*Other	15,802,500
TOTAL	\$41,019,900
Health Sciences	
College of Health Sciences '67	42,487,500
Central Boiler Plant Expansion '67	1,582,190
*Other	3,250,326
SUB-TOTAL HEALTH SCIENCES	47,320,016
TOTAL CAPITAL AID	\$88,339,916

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	400,000	281,025	681,025	2,000,000
1958-59	650,000	443,863	1,093,863	1,000,000
1959-60	780,000	463,387	1,243,387	1,500,000
1960-61	975,000	514,279	1,489,279	1,250,000
1961-62	1,325,000	549,280	1,874,280	1,200,000
1962-63	1,545,000	779,029	2,324,029	2,000,000
1963-64	2,225,000	852,225	3,077,225	3,500,000
1964-65	3,367,500	937,398	4,304,898	3,000,000
1965-66	4,588,000	924,728	5,512,728	6,150,000
1966-67	6,043,220	2,567,780	8,611,000	7,875,000
1967-68	12,522,797	—	12,522,797	6,467,000
1968-69	17,325,449	—	17,325,449	11,945,000

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA

Ottawa, Ontario

Chancellor: The Honourable Madame Georges P. Vanier

Chairman, Board of Governors: General Jean-V. Allard

Rector: Rev. Dr. Roger Guindon, OMI

The University of Ottawa, in the heart of Canada's bilingual capital, was raised to university status as a bilingual institution one year before Confederation. Its campus now covers 43 of a projected 83 acres and includes a complex of more than 20 buildings. A new master plan, adopted by the Board of Governors, is essentially a revision and elaboration of a plan approved by Ottawa City Council in 1964. Construction under this new program began in 1969, and is expected to provide space for 10,500 full time students within the next ten years.

Founded in 1848 and incorporated as the College of Bytown in 1849, the university was administered for almost 120 years by the Oblate Fathers. In 1965, control of the university was transferred to an independent corporation.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Administration

Faculty of Arts and Commerce

Faculty of Education

Faculty of Law (Common Law and Civil Law sections)

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Philosophy

Faculty of Psychology

Faculty of Pure and Applied Science

Faculty of Social Sciences

School of Hospital Administration

School of Library Science

School of Nursing

School of Physical Education and Recreation

School of Social Welfare (program suspended pending reorganization)



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	1,943	2,945	3,273	3,270	28.0	27.9	18.6	14.8
Gifts for Operating Purposes	5	7	5	104	.1	.1	.3	.5
Endowment Income	—	—	94	91	—	—	.5	.4
Other Income	117	153	692	947	1.7	1.5	3.9	4.3
SUB-TOTAL	2,065	3,105	4,064	4,412	29.8	29.5	23.2	20.0
Gov't Grants	4,862	7,436	13,474	17,755	70.2	70.5	76.8	80.0
TOTAL INCOME	6,927	10,541	17,538	22,167	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Interns and Residents	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	561	246	159	3,327	746	4,880	1,001	743
1968-69	428	283	205	4,363	877	6,156	1,334	807
1969-70	340	290	210	5,100	1,023	6,963	1,331	925

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,229	754,880	614	24.4
Grant Portion	1,128	625,748	555	22.4
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	167	250,500	1,500	3.3
TOTAL	1,396	\$1,631,128	—	27.7

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,478	792,489	536	24.0
Grant Portion	1,318	713,628	541	21.4
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	202	286,500	1,500	3.3
TOTAL	1,680	\$1,792,617	—	27.3

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Mathematics and Physics Building '65	\$ 1,770,200
Engineering Building '66	7,423,500
Administration Building Renovations '66	751,800
Major Renovations '67	813,800
*Other	4,498,800
TOTAL	15,258,100
Health Sciences	213,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AID	\$15,471,100

*Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	400,000	444,054	844,054	1,000,000
1958-59	450,000	708,438	1,158,438	1,000,000
1959-60	475,000	742,173	1,217,173	1,000,000
1960-61	550,000	763,780	1,313,780	800,000
1961-62	600,000	785,188	1,385,188	800,000
1962-63	915,000	1,053,365	1,968,365	1,250,000
1963-64	1,225,000	1,043,904	2,268,904	1,300,000
1964-65	1,291,800	989,491	2,281,291	600,000
1965-66	4,083,000	836,962	4,919,962	8,445,000
1966-67	5,015,928	2,476,572	7,492,500	8,800,000
1967-68	13,473,525	—	13,473,525	762,800
1968-69	17,755,249	—	17,755,249	3,014,000



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Kingston, Ontario

Chancellor: J. B. Stirling

Chairman, Board of Trustees: R. D. Harkness

Principal and Vice-Chancellor: John J. Deutsch

Queen's University is non-denominational and coeducational, academically venerable and yet new in physical terms. Six new teaching buildings are scheduled to be added in 1968-69 for a total of 37. In and around these, campus life is enriched by an art centre, a theatre, a gymnasium, an international centre, language laboratories, a computing centre and in terms of books per student, Canada's largest university library. And at Queen's, student self-government is as much a part of student life as the old school songs, freshman teams and tartans and those last-minute Golden Gael football victories.

The university was founded in 1841 and had a modest beginning in a small house on a side street with two professors and ten students. Today it has close to 7,000 students from all parts of Canada and beyond.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts and Science

Faculty of Applied Science

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Law

McArthur College of Education

School of Business

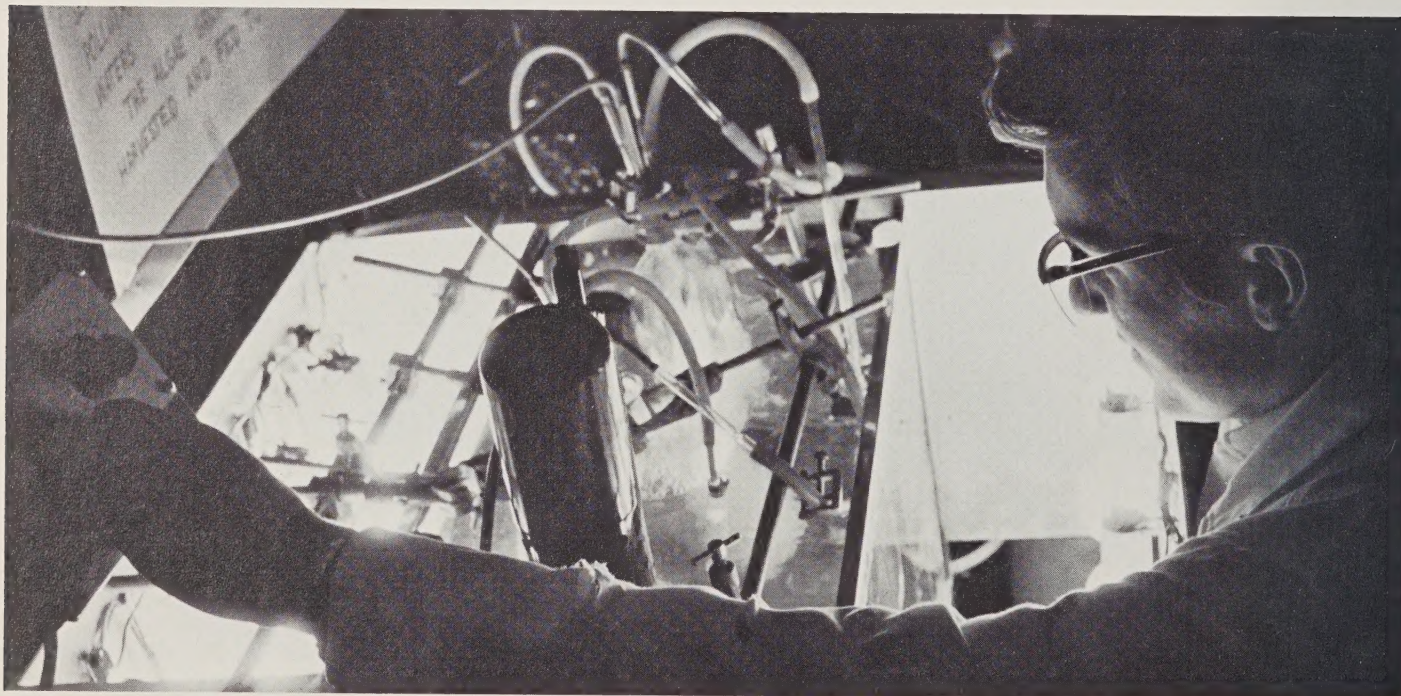
School of Nursing

School of Physical and Health Education

School of Rehabilitation Therapy

School of Graduate Studies

Queen's Theological College



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	2,728	2,944	3,856	4,085	26.6	22.3	22.5	19.4
Gifts for Operating Purposes	199	230	257	269	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
Endowment Income	715	682	54	49	7.0	5.2	.3	.2
Other Income	606	696	176	298	5.9	5.3	1.0	1.4
SUB-TOTAL	4,248	4,552	4,343	4,701	41.5	34.5	25.4	22.3
Gov't Grants	5,995	8,651	12,769	16,206	58.5	65.5	74.6	77.7
TOTAL INCOME	10,243	13,203	17,112	20,907	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Diploma	Interns and Residents	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	28	141	5,032	721	5,781	1,603	1,061
1968-69	67	163	5,665	838	6,733	1,745	1,228
1969-70	117	150	6,107	950	7,324	1,775	1,439

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	2,072	1,214,690	587	35.0
Grant Portion	2,004	1,218,018	607	33.8
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	193	289,500	1,500	3.3
TOTAL	2,265	\$2,722,208	—	38.3

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	2,237	1,191,094	532	33.2
Grant Portion	2,039	1,300,206	638	30.3
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	186	276,500	1,500	2.8
College of Education Fellowships	191	94,250	500	2.8
TOTAL	2,614	\$2,767,800	—	38.8

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Biology Building '65	\$ 2,471,000
Library Addition '65	1,713,800
Physics Building '65	926,100
Chemical Engineering Building '65	2,038,100
Humanities Building '65	1,850,300
Law Building '65	675,900
Women's Residence 4 '65	523,600
New Psychology Building '65	2,209,300
Mathematics Building '66	2,218,300
Women's Residence (Victoria Hall) '67	554,400
Chemistry Addition (Frost) '67	1,354,600
Physics Building Alterations '68	719,700
*Other	8,289,200
TOTAL	25,544,400
Health Sciences	
Animal Vivarium '65	975,600
Administrative Staging Medical Faculty '67	2,232,550
*Other	521,700
SUB-TOTAL HEALTH SCIENCES	\$ 3,729,850
TOTAL CAPITAL AID	\$29,274,250

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	825,000	636,771	1,461,771	1,000,000
1958-59	925,000	1,009,670	1,934,670	1,000,000
1959-60	1,075,000	975,751	2,050,751	1,250,000
1960-61	1,300,000	964,273	2,264,273	1,250,000
1961-62	1,475,000	974,907	2,449,907	1,200,000
1962-63	1,680,000	1,216,309	2,896,309	2,000,000
1963-64	2,365,000	1,185,242	3,550,242	3,500,000
1964-65	3,823,000	1,127,186	4,950,186	4,250,000
1965-66	4,930,000	1,145,233	6,075,233	4,875,000
1966-67	6,027,350	2,693,650	8,721,000	2,075,000
1967-68	12,769,439	—	12,769,439	3,100,000
1968-69	16,206,125	—	16,206,125	8,535,000



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Toronto, Ontario

55

Chancellor: O. M. Solandt

Chairman, Board of Governors: O. D. Vaughan

President: Claude Bissell

The University of Toronto, with a full time enrolment of 25,000, offers the most comprehensive selection of graduate and undergraduate courses in Canada. Special research and study facilities are available in such varied fields as aerospace studies, astronomy, bio-medical electronics, computer science, criminology, linguistics, mediaeval studies, nuclear engineering, oceanography and urban studies.

To the federated universities—Victoria University, the University of Trinity College and the University of St. Michael's College—four new constituent colleges have been added in recent years: New College and Innis College on the St. George campus; Scarborough College on its own campus in West Hill; and Erindale College in Mississauga, west of Toronto.

Student facilities on the main campus, in addition to those provided by the federated universities and colleges, include five residences accommodating 661 men and 315 women, a health service, a placement and housing service, an advisory bureau; and exceptional facilities for recreation, reading, debate, drama, music and art.

Established in 1827 by royal charter, King's College in the town of York, now Toronto, was the first university of Upper Canada. It became the University of Toronto in 1849.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts and Science

Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering

Faculty of Dentistry

Faculty of Food Sciences

Faculty of Forestry

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Music

Faculty of Pharmacy

Faculty of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning,
Landscape Architecture

School of Business

School of Hygiene

School of Library Science

School of Music and Opera

School of Nursing

School of Physical and Health Education

School of Social Work

School of Graduate Studies

College of Education

OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	6,956	7,622	8,455	8,643	19.1	16.2	13.9	12.5
Gifts for Operating Purposes	74	109	127	109	.2	.2	.2	.2
Endowment Income	481	512	524	541	1.3	1.1	.8	.8
Other Income	2,548	2,969	3,521	2,804	7.0	6.3	5.8	4.0
SUB-TOTAL	10,059	11,212	12,627	12,097	27.6	23.8	20.8	17.5
Gov't Grants	26,357	35,832	48,045	57,030	72.4	76.2	79.2	82.5
TOTAL INCOME	36,416	47,044	60,672	69,127	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Diploma	Interns and Residents	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	482	714	15,124	3,257	19,577	4,373	3,156
1968-69	482	689	15,838	3,454	20,463	4,499	3,640
1969-70	480	765	16,634	3,810	21,419	4,463	3,544

MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Zoology Building '64	\$ 2,693,200
Physics Building '65	8,881,300
Superintendent's Building Addition '64	1,105,100
Metallurgy Building '64	617,600
Humanities & Social Sciences Research Library '67	39,965,400
Graduate Residence Bloor Street '67	788,100
Central Power Plant Installation '67	778,300
New College Phase 2 '67	1,857,800
Sandford Fleming Laboratories 67-68	525,400
*Other	17,218,300
TOTAL	\$ 74,430,500

*Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	5,907,000	2,245,077	8,952,077	2,000,000
1958-59	6,632,000	3,379,744	11,086,744	2,000,000
1959-60	8,482,000	3,345,637	11,827,637	3,000,000
1960-61	10,332,000	3,283,301	13,615,301	3,925,000
1961-62	11,575,000	3,098,597	14,673,597	6,025,000
1962-63	12,935,000	3,969,982	16,904,982	6,025,000
1963-64	16,029,430	3,925,142	19,954,572	2,925,000
1964-65	19,103,600	3,917,584	23,021,184	6,000,000
1965-66	24,168,000	3,619,301	27,787,304	8,250,000
1966-67	28,441,022	8,958,978	37,400,000	10,400,000
1967-68	48,044,531	—	48,044,531	13,400,000
1968-69	57,030,451	—	57,023,446	13,930,000

OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	138	283	528	764	10.9	16.8	19.1	20.6
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	1	8	13	2	.1	.5	.5	1
SUB-TOTAL	139	291	541	766	11.0	17.3	19.6	20.7
Gov't Grants	1,121	1,395	2,220	2,934	89.0	82.7	80.4	79.3
TOTAL INCOME	1,260	1,686	2,761	3,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Degree Under- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	961	961	586	108
1968-69	1,436	1,436	788	225
1969-70	1,700	1,700	860	310

MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Scarborough College Phase I '66	\$ 14,697,000
Television Plan 1 '65	636,700
Scarborough College Phase I Completion '67	766,900
*Other	3,844,500
TOTAL	\$ 19,945,100

*Includes buildings under \$500 000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	80,000	—	80,000	700,000
1964-65	300,000	—	300,000	3,500,000
1965-66	1,010,000	121,088	1,131,088	10,450,000
1966-67	1,411,500	—	1,411,500	3,900,000
1967-68	2,220,082	—	2,220,082	1,625,000
1968-69	2,933,798	—	2,933,798	350,000

OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	—	—	99	264	—	—	10.6	16.8
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	2	—	1	2	.7	—	.1	.1
SUB-TOTAL	2	—	100	266	.7	—	10.7	16.9
Gov't Grants	300	335	832	1,304	99.3	100.0	89.3	83.1
TOTAL INCOME	302	335	932	1,570	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Degree Under- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	151	151	151	—
1968-69	458	458	341	—
1969-70	940	940	552	102

MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Erindale College '67	\$ 1,667,300
Research and Laboratory Block '68	7,148,500
Erindale College Addition 68-69	1,195,500
*Other	3,010,300
TOTAL	\$ 13,021,600

*Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	80,000	—	80,000	300,000
1964-65	200,000	—	200,000	—
1965-66	300,000	—	300,000	—
1966-67	335,000	—	335,000	850,000
1967-68	831,940	—	831,940	2,400,000
1968-69	1,304,441	—	1,304,441	2,275,000

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	6,848	3,827,500	559	33.1
Grant Portion	6,571	3,513,048	534	31.8
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	904	1,356,000	1,500	4.4
College of Education Fellowships	871	428,296	500	4.5
TOTAL	8,623	\$9,124,844	—	42.0

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	7,376	3,651,451	495	33.0
Grant Portion	7,065	3,687,245	522	31.6
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	923	1,341,934	1,500	4.1
College of Education Fellowships	1,275	645,652	500	5.7
TOTAL	9,574	\$9,326,282	—	42.8

TOTAL UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964

St. George campus	\$ 74,430,500
Scarborough campus	19,945,100
Erindale campus	13,021,600
TOTAL	\$107,397,200



TRENT UNIVERSITY

Peterborough, Ontario

Chancellor: The Honourable Leslie M. Frost,
 Chairman, Board of Governors: Hugh F. Waddell
 President and Vice-Chancellor: Thomas H. B. Symons

Trent University is at the present time accommodated in four residential teaching colleges, two of which (Champlain College for men and Lady Eaton College for women) are on the permanent campus at the northern edge of the city of Peterborough. Also at the permanent site are a science building, the main library and a "staging" building which serves the departments of biology and psychology. Two other colleges, Peter Robinson College for men and women, and Catharine Parr Traill College for women, and an academic and administrative complex, are located in the centre of the city.

The library collection has been expanded and for 1969-70, its first full year on the permanent campus, it will have approximately 130,000 volumes, as well as a current periodicals collection of more than 1,500 titles. Capacity of the permanent library, in its first stage, is about 380,000 volumes.

Trent University was established in 1963 by provincial charter. Its first undergraduates were accepted in 1964 and enrolment is expected to reach approximately 1,300 in 1969-70.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Arts and Science: This university is concerned primarily with undergraduates, although postgraduate study is possible in several departments. Its programs are organized on the college system rather than the faculty system.



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income			
	1965-66 \$000's	1966-67 \$000's	1967-68 \$000's	1968-69 \$000's	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	137	257	376	592	16.1	13.4	13.9	16.0
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	19	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	156	257	376	592	18.4	13.4	13.9	16.0
Gov't Grants	694	1,655	2,327	3,115	81.6	86.6	86.1	84.0
TOTAL INCOME	850	1,912	2,703	3,707	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Degree Under- graduates	Post- grad- uates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	742	4	746	358	84
1968-69	1,073	4	1,077	512	134
1969-70	1,285	3	1,288	565	187

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	418	236,038	564	56.0
Grant Portion	402	215,421	535	53.9
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	1	1,500	1,500	.1
TOTAL	419	\$452,959	—	56.1

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion*	—	—	—	—
Grant Portion	535	315,430	590	49.7
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	1	1,500	1,500	.09
TOTAL	—	—	—	—

*Loan portion processed in Department of University Affairs — breakdown not available.

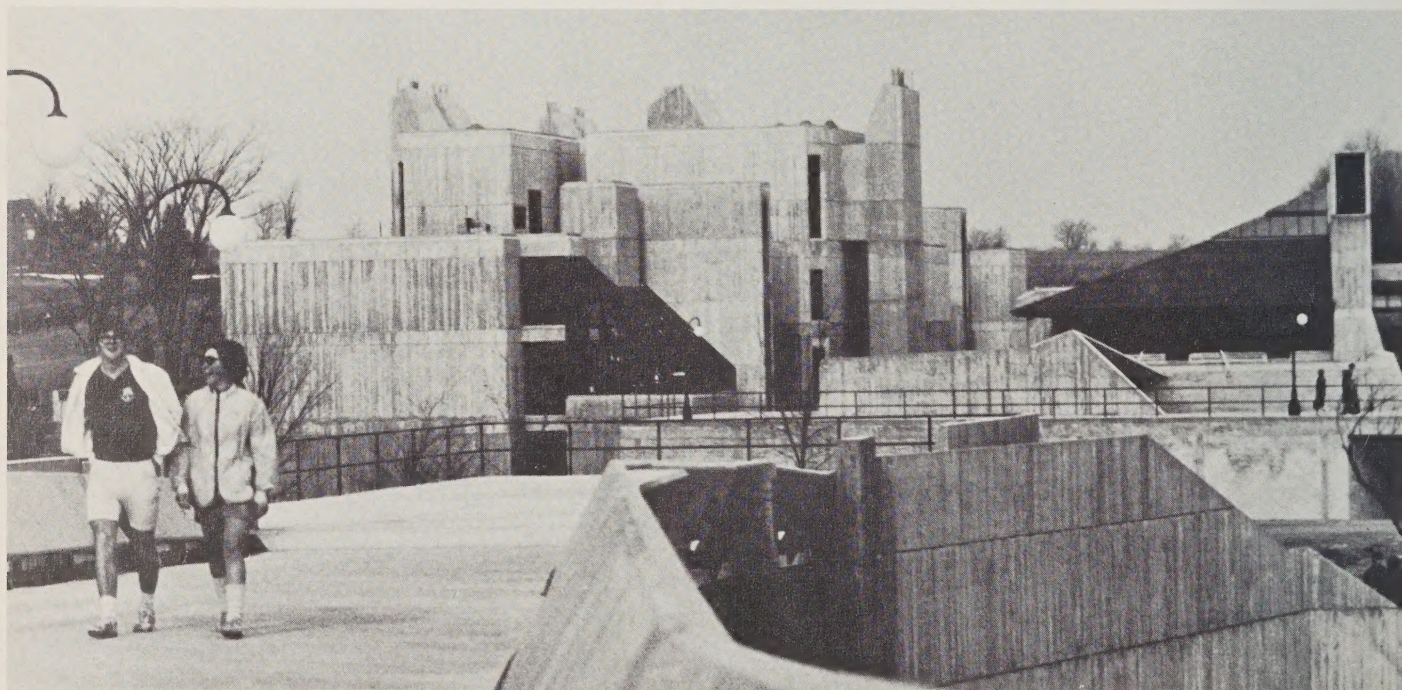
**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Champlain College Academic '65	\$ 1,740,600
Rubidge Hall '65	557,300
Lady Eaton College '65	1,884,500
Chemistry Building '66	3,655,000
Library '66	3,447,900
Multi-purpose Staging Building '67	1,350,800
*Other	7,470,500
TOTAL	\$20,106,600

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1963-64	205,000	—	205,000	300,000
1964-65	430,000	29,530	459,530	300,000
1965-66	638,500	69,134	707,634	2,295,000
1966-67	1,488,359	184,641	1,673,000	2,750,000
1967-68	2,327,364	—	2,327,364	5,975,000
1968-69	3,114,928	—	3,114,928	8,085,000



UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Waterloo, Ontario

63

Chancellor: Ira G. Needles

Chairman, Board of Governors: C. A. Pollock

President (pro tem): Howard E. Petch

At the University of Waterloo, a readiness to experiment has resulted in fresh approaches to traditional courses and in the development of completely new programs, both at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The best known of these is the cooperative education plan, which allows students to alternate four month semesters at the university with work in industry, government agencies or service organizations. Degrees are offered on the cooperative plan in engineering, environmental studies (architecture), mathematics (actuarial, computer science and teaching options), applied chemistry, applied physics, physical and health education and recreation. A Doctor of Optometry (O.D.) degree can be obtained from the School of Optometry which moved from Toronto in 1967 to come under Waterloo's Faculty of Science. The university offers also regular eight month academic programs in arts, mathematics and science. Various programs are also available through four denominational colleges which are located on the university campus: St. Jerome's (Roman Catholic), Renison (Anglican), St. Paul's (United Church) and Conrad Grebel (Mennonite).

By means of tutorial sessions and closed circuit television, Waterloo is able to offer a small class setting on a large campus. The university is located in the northwest part of Waterloo on 1,080 acres and includes 25 major buildings.

Originally affiliated through Waterloo College with the University of Western Ontario, the University of Waterloo has expanded dramatically since it was authorized as a degree granting institution in 1959.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts

Faculty of Engineering

Faculty of Mathematics

Faculty of Science

School of Graduate Studies

School of Optometry

School of Physical and Health Education

Environmental Studies (Architecture)



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Percentage of Total Income			
	1965-66 \$000's	1966-67 \$000's	1967-68 \$000's	1968-69 \$000's	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	2,289	2,646	3,556	4,112	30.9	23.5	19.8	17.4
Gifts for Operating Purposes	14	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	214	467	717	489	2.9	4.2	4.0	2.1
SUB-TOTAL	2,517	3,113	4,273	4,601	34.0	27.7	23.8	19.5
Gov't Grants	4,881	8,123	13,650	18,965	66.0	72.3	76.2	80.5
TOTAL INCOME	7,398	11,236	17,923	23,566	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Preliminary Year	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	5	6,123	884	7,012	2,302	848
1968-69	8	7,584	1,109	8,701	2,902	1,065
1969-70	—	8,744	1,243	9,987	3,132	1,371

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	3,032	1,629,134	538	43.2
Grant Portion	2,951	1,306,147	442	42.1
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	217	325,500	1,500	3.1
TOTAL	3,249	\$3,260,781	—	46.3

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	3,199	1,557,910	487	36.8
Grant Portion	3,028	1,400,025	462	34.8
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	278	414,500	1,500	3.2
TOTAL	3,477	\$3,372,435	—	40.0

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

 Amount of
Provincial
Assistance

Chemistry and Biology Building '65	\$ 4,064,100
Arts Library Stage 1 '65	2,090,200
Arts Library Stage 2 '65	893,900
Arts II Building '65	2,314,900
Residence Stage I '65	649,600
Engineering III Stage I '65	3,855,400
Lecture Building I '65	1,356,200
Campus Centre Building '65	1,005,500
Food Services Building '65	926,500
Central Services Building '65	2,996,200
Maintenance Stores and Commissary '65	776,700
Athletics and Physical Education Building '65	2,103,800
Residences Stage 2 '65	1,149,400
Mathematics and Computer Building '65	5,385,900
Computer for Maths and Computer Building '65	1,503,300
Biology Building Addition '66	2,293,000
Arts III Building (Humanities) '67	3,639,500
Student Village—Central Complex '68	2,292,800
Completion of Mathematics & Computer Building	797,100
*Other	9,892,200
TOTAL	\$56,988,200

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

 Combined
Provincial
& Federal

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	100,000	—	100,000	500,000
1958-59	150,000	—	150,000	1,000,000
1959-60	250,000	140,352	390,352	1,000,000
1960-61	375,000	201,829	576,829	1,500,000
1961-62	600,000	253,330	853,330	1,500,000
1962-63	865,000	511,309	1,376,309	1,800,000
1963-64	1,575,000	605,860	2,180,860	3,000,000
1964-65	2,544,500	753,128	3,297,628	5,000,000
1965-66	4,077,500	931,396	5,008,896	10,100,000
1966-67	5,938,476	2,293,524	8,232,000	13,500,000
1967-68	13,650,394	—	13,650,394	11,750,000
1968-69	18,964,924	—	18,964,924	12,820,000

*Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

London, Ontario

Chancellor: A. W. Trueman

Chairman, Board of Governors: A. E. Shepherd

President and Vice-Chancellor: D. C. Williams

At Western today there are more than 47 university buildings, including a health sciences centre, a wind tunnel and a bio-engineering building. A new observatory is being built 15 miles north of the campus. The campus is located on a 500 acre riverside site along the River Thames in north London.

From its inception in 1878 as The Western University of London, Western has been coeducational. In 1923 the name was changed to The University of Western Ontario and in 1967 its structure was reorganized to provide for an academic senate and the election of faculty members and students to the university's decision making bodies.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts

Faculty of Dentistry

Faculty of Engineering Science

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Medicine

Faculty of Music

Faculty of Science

Faculty of Social Science

School of Business Administration

School of Library and Information Science

School of Nursing

Althouse College of Education

Brescia College

King's College

Huron College

Summer School (London and Owen Sound)

French Summer School (Trois-Pistoles, Que.)



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	3,714	3,766	4,162	4,605	30.9	22.7	19.3	17.0
Gifts for Operating Purposes	76	135	117	135	.6	.8	.5	.5
Endowment Income	183	308	526	125	1.5	1.9	2.4	.5
Other Income	823	913	1,180	1,716	6.9	5.5	5.5	6.4
SUB-TOTAL	4,796	5,122	5,985	6,581	39.9	30.9	27.5	24.4
Gov't Grants	7,232	11,450	15,659	20,434	60.1	69.1	72.5	75.6
TOTAL INCOME	12,028	16,572	21,644	27,015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Interns and Residents	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	21	9	136	7,270	1,029	8,465	2,499	1,625
1968-69	21	—	186	8,551	1,061	9,819	3,025	1,918
1969-70	21	—	175	8,903	1,256	10,355	3,113	1,899

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	3,868	2,121,980	548	45.7
Grant Portion	3,758	1,879,721	501	44.4
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	236	354,000	1,500	2.8
College of Education Fellowships	294	146,167	500	3.5
TOTAL	4,398	\$4,501,868	—	52.0

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	3,898	1,969,640	506	39.7
Grant Portion	3,664	1,905,620	520	37.3
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	238	343,100	1,500	2.4
College of Education Fellowships	526	258,250	500	5.4
TOTAL	4,662	\$4,476,610	—	47.5

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Medical Sciences Building '65	\$ 3,329,400
Chemistry Building '65	2,007,300
Biology-Geology Building Addition '65	2,183,500
Natural Sciences Building '65	1,492,900
Talbot College '65	2,470,800
Somerville House Addition '65	886,500
Second Women's Residence '65	638,400
Alumni Hall '65	1,000,000
Addition to Stevenson Hall '65	674,800
University College Addition '65	885,900
Richard Ivey School of Business Addition '66	1,750,200
Law Building Addition '66	1,015,500
New Main Library '66	6,854,400
Observatory '66	509,800
Heating Plant Expansion '67	879,800
OSHC Residence Complex No. 1 '67	908,700
Staging Complex Phase I '68	1,026,300
Dining Facilities—OSHC Complex '67	851,500
*Other	3,758,100
TOTAL	\$33,123,800
Health Sciences	
Dental Sciences Building '65	8,080,000
*Other	203,600
SUB-TOTAL HEALTH SCIENCES	\$ 8,283,600
TOTAL CAPITAL AID	\$41,407,400

**Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.*

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	825,000	618,405	1,443,405	1,000,000
1958-59	925,000	955,593	1,880,593	1,000,000
1959-60	1,035,000	956,229	1,991,229	1,000,000
1960-61	1,175,000	1,039,060	2,214,060	1,000,000
1961-62	1,475,000	1,086,283	2,561,283	1,200,000
1962-63	1,680,000	1,456,398	3,136,398	2,000,000
1963-64	2,675,000	1,514,386	4,198,386	3,500,000
1964-65	4,093,600	1,480,857	5,574,457	3,250,000
1965-66	5,860,000	1,472,161	7,332,161	7,050,000
1966-67	7,947,315	3,588,685	11,536,000	6,675,000
1967-68	15,659,313	—	15,659,313	2,700,000
1968-69	20,434,379	—	20,434,379	8,665,000



UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

Windsor, Ontario

Chancellor: Lt-Col. J. Keiller MacKay

Chairman, Board of Governors: John J. Stuart

President and Vice-Chancellor: J. Francis Leddy

Founded July 1, 1963, the University of Windsor is one of the youngest, and yet as an outgrowth of Assumption University founded more than 100 years ago, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in Ontario.

To meet the demands of a rapidly expanding enrolment, the university is now housed in 22 buildings, and has under construction a new law school building, an academic auditorium, a teaching wing, and a library extension. Recent program additions include an inter-faculty department of computer science, a department of communication arts with access to television facilities, and more extensive courses in the humanities and social sciences.

Now a non-denominational coeducational institution, the University of Windsor combines the federated Assumption University and three affiliated colleges, Holy Redeemer College, Canterbury College and Iona College. The university is located on a 100 acre campus on the south bank of the Detroit River in the shadow of the Ambassador Bridge which connects Windsor with Detroit.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts and Science

Faculty of Applied Science

Faculty of Business Administration

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Faculty of Law

School of Dramatic Art

School of Nursing

School of Physical and Health Education

School of Social Work



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$00's	Actual 1966-67 \$00's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	1,466	1,739	2,076	2,683	34.2	29.8	25.6	24.0
Gifts for Operating Purposes	27	30	53	—	.6	.5	.6	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	84	141	86	26	2.0	2.4	1.2	.2
SUB-TOTAL	1,577	1,910	2,215	2,709	36.8	32.7	27.4	24.2
Gov't Grants	2,707	3,934	5,879	8,485	63.2	67.3	72.6	75.8
TOTAL INCOME	4,284	5,844	8,094	11,194	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL-TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Preliminary Year	Diploma	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	115	22	2,972	208	3,317	1,157	573
1968-69	113	20	3,811	270	4,214	1,606	664
1969-70	123	25	4,725	314	5,187	1,731	815

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,376	785,110	571	41.5
Grant Portion	1,359	752,816	553	41.0
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	74	110,000	1,500	2.2
TOTAL	1,450	\$1,648,926	—	43.7

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,851	960,190	519	43.9
Grant Portion	1,839	998,835	543	43.6
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	68	102,000	1,500	1.6
TOTAL	1,919	\$2,061,025	—	45.5

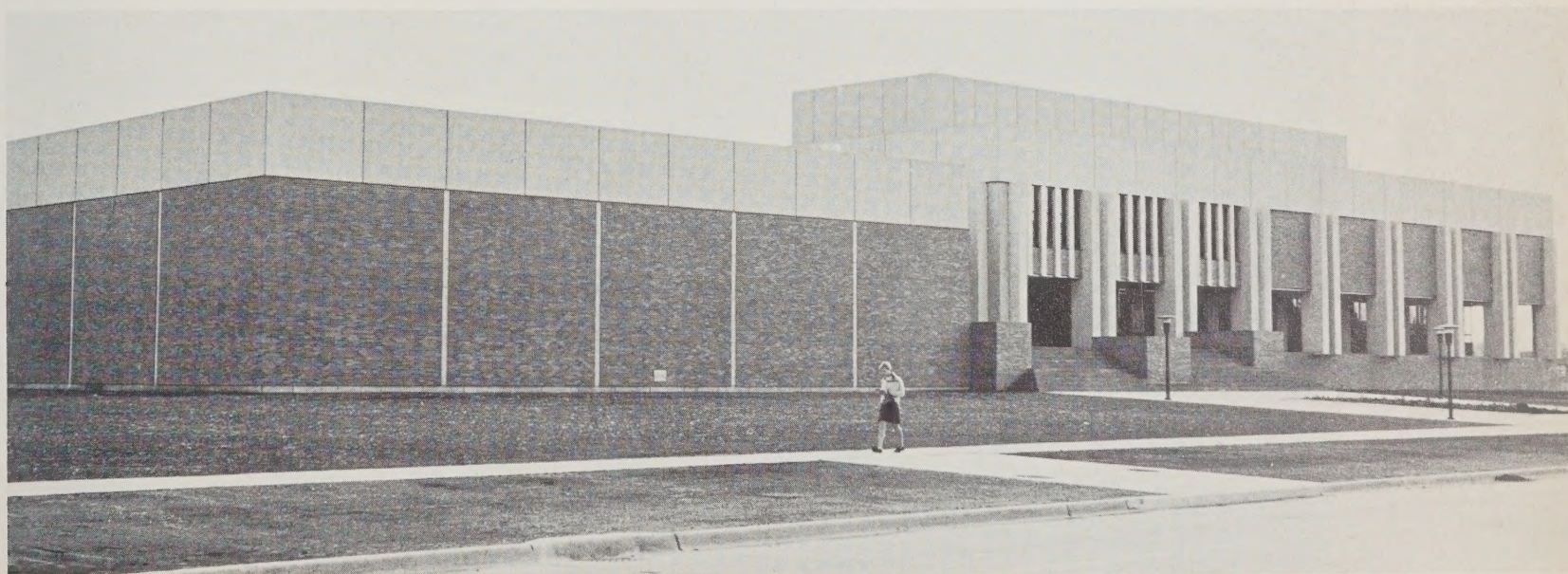
MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Biology Building	\$ 1,844,600
Windsor Hall South Wing '65	1,745,700
Windsor Hall Tower North Wing '65	2,435,900
Essex Hall Phase 2 '65	2,694,500
School of Physical Education Building '67	2,907,600
Law School Building '67	2,388,800
Phase 2 Residence '68	525,900
Student Centre '68	2,058,200
Extension of North Wing of Windsor Hall '68	721,900
*Other	8,528,100
TOTAL	\$25,851,200

*Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	150,000	162,526	312,526	1,000,000
1958-59	275,000	274,375	549,375	1,000,000
1959-60	300,000	291,801	591,801	750,000
1960-61	400,000	326,516	726,516	1,500,000
1961-62	550,000	357,807	907,807	1,500,000
1962-63	665,000	499,645	1,164,645	1,750,000
1963-64	1,450,000	506,301	1,956,301	3,700,000
1964-65	1,638,000	498,688	2,136,688	5,200,000
1965-66	2,242,500	531,988	2,774,488	5,800,000
1966-67	2,738,119	1,260,881	3,999,000	2,600,000
1967-68	5,879,032	—	5,879,032	2,225,000
1968-69	8,484,851	—	8,484,851	5,440,000



YORK UNIVERSITY

4700 Keele Street
Toronto, Ontario

Chancellor: Floyd S. Chalmers

Chairman, Board of Governors: William Pearson Scott

President: Murray G. Ross

York University has three major academic projects. They are: the continuing development of a multi-faculty university at the main York campus; a largely residential liberal arts college at Glendon Campus; and a distinctive academic program for evening and part-time students in the Joseph E. Atkinson College.

The main York campus consists of 600 acres on the northern boundary of Metropolitan Toronto. This campus will have 11,300 full-time students by 1970 plus 7,500 evening degree students. The York campus now contains four colleges and a variety of residential and service buildings. In 1968 the Osgoode Hall Law School became the Faculty of Law of York University.

York was given its own charter in 1959. Its first undergraduate students enrolled in 1960 and its first graduate students in 1964.

FACULTIES AND SCHOOLS

Faculty of Arts and Science

Faculty of Science

Faculty of Fine Arts

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Faculty of Law

Faculty of Administrative Studies

Faculty of Environmental Studies



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	1,118	1,849	2,674	3,892	29.1	26.2	24.1	23.7
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	6	—	162	—	.1	3.4	1.0
Endowment Income	—	22	379	98	—	.3	—	.6
Other Income	108	165	444	256	2.8	2.3	4.0	1.5
SUB-TOTAL	1,226	2,042	3,497	4,408	31.9	28.9	31.5	26.8
Gov't Grants	2,614	5,033	7,622	12,032	68.1	71.1	68.5	73.2
TOTAL INCOME	3,840	7,075	11,119	16,440	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Degree Under- graduates	Post- graduates	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	3,509	226	3,735	1,584	486
1968-69	5,575	349	5,924	2,226	901
1969-70	7,293	514	7,807	2,661	1,196

STUDENT AWARDS 1967-68

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	1,375	787,125	573	36.8
Grant Portion	1,341	716,463	534	35.9
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	45	675,000	1,500	1.2
TOTAL	1,420	\$1,571,088	—	38.0

STUDENT AWARDS 1968-69

	Number of Students Receiving	Total Awarded	Average Per Student	% of Student Body Receiving
Ontario Student Awards		\$	\$	
Loan Portion	2,264	1,128,285	498	38.2
Grant Portion	2,119	1,161,415	548	35.8
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	74	108,700	1,500	1.3
TOTAL	2,338	\$2,398,400	—	39.5

**MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
SINCE 1964**

	Amount of Provincial Assistance
Steacie Science Library '65	\$ 2,148,300
Founders College '65	1,999,100
Farquharson Life Science Building '65	3,576,800
Burton Auditorium '65	720,800
Physical Plant Workshops '65	548,600
Lecture Hall Unit I '66	948,800
Behavioural Sciences Building '65	3,178,900
Vanier College Academic '66	1,663,000
Joseph Atkinson College Phase I '65	1,593,500
Humanities and Social Sciences '65	10,628,400
Second Science Building '65	4,763,800
Winters College '66	2,329,500
Physical Education and Recreation Centre Ph. I '66	1,228,900
Law School '66	6,201,500
College "D" Academic '66	1,979,600
Central Plaza '67	2,436,100
Central Library Phase I '67	8,379,700
Central Utilities Building	1,165,600
Ice Hockey Rink '67	2,436,100
*Other	20,338,900
TOTAL	\$78,265,900

*Includes buildings under \$500,000, site services, utilities, alterations, renovations, equipment, land acquisition, miscellaneous projects, and additional financial assistance as per revised policy of March 1968.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1959-60	25,000	—	25,000	—
1960-61	250,000	22,913	272,913	550,000
1961-62	400,000	63,142	463,142	1,150,000
1962-63	700,000	109,453	809,453	2,000,000
1963-64	900,000	163,077	1,063,077	6,400,000
1964-65	1,330,000	223,016	1,553,016	7,000,000
1965-66	2,306,000	363,566	2,669,566	14,000,000
1966-67	3,842,119	1,260,881	5,103,000	13,000,000
1967-68	7,622,449	—	7,622,449	12,725,000
1968-69	12,031,633	—	12,031,633	14,720,000

Note: 1968-69 totals include Osgoode Hall Law School

OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Student Fees	268	280	288	43.8	40.9	36.5
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	268	280	288	43.8	40.9	36.5
Gov't Grants	344	404	500	56.2	59.1	63.5
TOTAL INCOME	612	684	788	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1968-69 statistics for Osgoode Hall Law School are included in totals for York University.

FULL TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Degree Undergraduates	Post- graduates	Total
1967-68	565	1	566

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Federal Operating Grants \$	Combined Provincial & Federal Operating Grants \$
1957-58	—	—	177,873
1958-59	—	—	242,800
1959-60	—	—	262,346
1960-61	—	—	146,709
1961-62	—	—	118,977
1962-63	300,000	149,778	449,778
1963-64	150,000	143,095	293,095
1964-65	150,000	136,287	286,287
1965-66	225,000	128,707	353,707
1966-67	102,602	309,398	412,000
1967-68	500,000	—	500,000

ART GALLERY OF ONTARIO

Grange Park
Toronto 2B, Ontario

President of the Board of Trustees: E. C. Bovey
Director: W. J. Withrow

In 1966 the Art Gallery of Toronto became the Art Gallery of Ontario, with broader responsibility for the visual arts throughout the province. By means of visits to many Ontario communities, the organization of municipal and provincial surveys and discussions with local gallery directors, curators and boards, the Art Gallery of Ontario staff is assessing the needs of the various regions of the province. It has also been collecting information for a data bank on exhibit facilities in Ontario's cities and towns.

A major activity in the past year, since the Gallery absorbed the Art Institute of Ontario, has been the organization of circulating exhibitions. Among these were *Etrog: One Decade* and *Canadian Drawings and Water Colours of the 19th and 20th Centuries*. The new list of exhibitions for 1969-70 circulation contains 50 exhibits, several from the Art Gallery's own permanent collection. A high standard is always ensured through close cooperation with other major art galleries and museums throughout Canada and the United States.

The Art Gallery of Ontario now provides consultant services to cities and towns wishing to build their own galleries, such as Sudbury and Kitchener-Waterloo. To help coordinate provincial activities in the visual arts, the Gallery has organized provincial seminars for groups concerned with fine arts, including representatives of the universities and administrators of galleries and museums. The Art Gallery has also sent lecturers on tour across the province to stimulate art interest in Ontario.

ART GALLERY OF ONTARIO

	67-68	68-69	Projection for 69-70
Gifts for operating purposes	\$74,500	\$70,000	\$75,000
Government grants for operating purposes	\$250,000	\$425,000	\$550,000
Attendance	195,585	271,000*	220,000
Revenue from attendance	\$8,510	\$54,000*	\$20,000
Memberships	6,438	7,000	7,200
Revenue from memberships	\$62,735	\$64,000	\$65,000
Major acquisitions			
<i>St. Paul the Hermit</i> by Mattia Preti	\$68,785		
David Smith Sculpture		\$27,917	

*Included in these figures are attendance of 123,600 at the *Rembrandt* exhibition in the spring of 1969 and \$47,000 in admissions receipts.



ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART

100 McCaul Street
Toronto 2B, Ontario

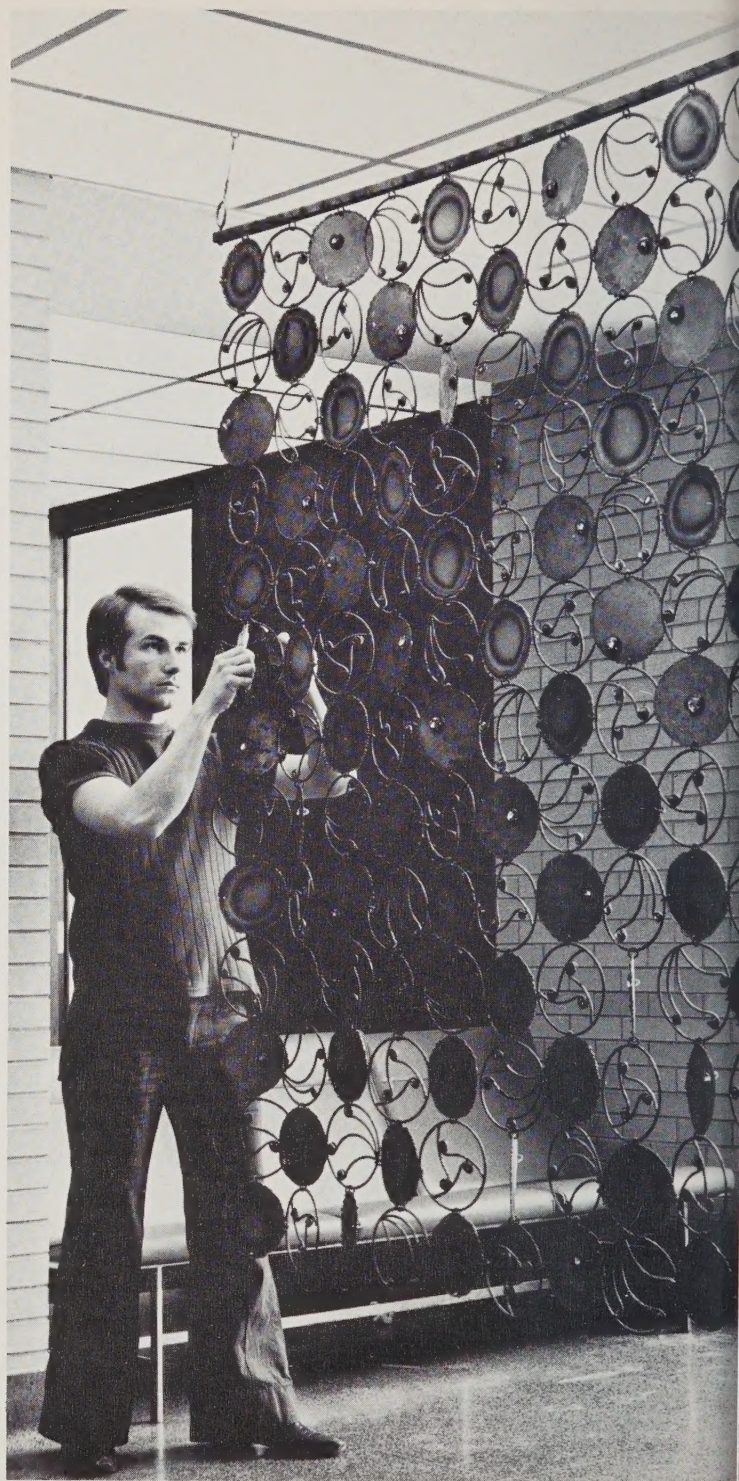
Chairman of the Council: F. E. Fletcher
Principal: Sydney H. Watson
Business Administrator: Owen W. Wilson

The Ontario College of Art is an educational institution dedicated to teaching fine and applied art to students and teachers of art in Ontario. It now operates under the College of Art Act (1962) pending enactment of a new Ontario College of Art Act revising its governance. The college provides a liberal education and specialized training for those who contemplate careers as artists and designers in the fine arts, or commercial and industrial art.

The activities of the college take place in a complex of buildings built by the provincial government over a period of years. The original Grange Park building of 1922 and the buildings adjacent to it, built in 1957, 1962 and 1967, provide one of the best equipped art colleges on the continent with modern studios, drafting rooms, workshops, lecture and exhibition galleries, kiln and foundry facilities and two exterior sculpture courts.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

Year	Provincial Operating Grants \$	Capital Grants \$
1957-58	175,000	—
1958-59	175,000	—
1959-60	185,000	100,000
1960-61	185,000	—
1961-62	185,000	131,230
1962-63	225,000	—
1963-64	250,000	—
1964-65	260,000	—
1965-66	295,000	—
1966-67	319,000	430,374
1967-68	452,000	225,000
1968-69	598,000	—



OPERATING REVENUE

	Actual 1965-66 \$000's	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimate 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income			
					1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Student Fees	312	320	303	305	51.4	50.1	40.0	33.7
Gifts for Operating Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endowment Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Income	—	—	2	2	—	—	.3	.2
SUB-TOTAL	312	320	305	307	51.4	50.1	40.3	33.9
Gov't Grants	295	319	452	598	48.6	49.9	59.7	66.1
TOTAL INCOME	607	639	757	905	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FULL-TIME ENROLMENT

Year	Diploma	Total	First Year	Graduating Class
1967-68	1,024	1,024	320	141
1968-69	1,042	1,042	324	197
1969-70	1,050	1,050	324	182



THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

Hamilton, Ontario

Director: Leslie Laking

The Royal Botanical Gardens encompasses some 2,000 acres in four jurisdictions: the City of Hamilton, the Towns of Burlington and Dundas and adjacent Wentworth County. Since World War II, the emphasis has been on physical development of the gardens, the arboretum and portions of the extensive natural areas. The early years of provincial grants provided the central core of headquarters and more recently, with support from the Department of University Affairs, the educational and scientific program has been greatly stimulated.

The Royal Botanical Gardens provides educational and service programs ranging from school classes to specific courses at university level, and is associated with McMaster University both constitutionally and through lands, staff and facilities. The herbarium, which emphasizes both Ontario flora and cultivated ornamentals, is becoming a significant scientific facility, incorporating the older McMaster herbarium. The Gardens' library is expanding in appropriate areas of plant science and horticulture and an exchange of shelf cards is maintained with the McMaster library, making reference material at the Gardens more broadly available. A research program currently centered on cyto taxonomic studies and related plant breeding is now being expanded to include the broad area of pathology of ornamental plants, with supporting laboratory and greenhouse facilities.

The Royal Botanical Gardens was established by Special Act of the Ontario Legislature in 1941, the year of the centenary of the famous Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. Governed by an independent board, this institution has reached its present status through an effective combination of municipal and county tax support along with provincial support since 1953 and some support from private sources.

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

	67-68	68-69	Projection for 69-70
Local, municipal and county grants for maintenance purposes	\$185,000	\$192,000	\$198,000
Government grants for operating purposes (scientific and educational) and capital projects	\$160,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Attendance	500,000	500,000	500,000
Membership	1,100	1,100	1,100
Revenue from membership	\$7,800	\$8,200	\$30,000*
Major capital projects:			
Arboretum and plant collection (continuing)			
Centennial and trial gardens (continuing)			
Nature center			
Greenhouse			

*This figure includes the newly created corporate membership status.



ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

100 Queen's Park
Toronto 5, Ontario

Chairman, Board of Trustees: Richard G. Meech
Director: Peter C. Swann

The Royal Ontario Museum is the largest museum in the Commonwealth outside London. It has more than six acres of floor space, approximately half of it devoted to public galleries and displays.

The ROM had more than a million visitors in 1968. Of this total, 232,000 were students who visited to study and to receive instruction from members of the Museum Education Department, who also travel to schools throughout the province. Public interest and support also has been reflected in the dramatic membership increase from 900 in 1966 to the current 3,300.

Demands on the ROM staff and facilities became more acute with the opening of the McLaughlin Planetarium on November 2, 1968. The \$2,500,000 planetarium, a gift to the Museum from R. S. McLaughlin of Oshawa, has become an instant landmark in Toronto. In its first six months of operation, it attracted 230,000 visitors.

The ROM is well known for its collection of Chinese art and archaeology, the largest outside the Orient, and for its extensive mineralogy collection. In the sciences it also has departments of geology, vertebrate and invertebrate palaeontology, entomology, ichthyology, ornithology and mammalogy. There are also major departments concerned with other ancient cultures, Canadiana and textiles.

The Museum, however, is more than a storehouse of the past; it is actively engaged in research and teaching. Many of the curatorial staff teach at universities, and field parties work in many parts of the world uncovering relics of the past or gathering new specimens for the collections.

Originally created by an act of the provincial legislature in 1912, the Royal Ontario Museum was associated with the University of Toronto from 1947 to July 1st, 1968, and now has its own Board of Trustees. Increased grants from the provincial government have enabled the Museum to begin a long period of rejuvenation.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

	67-68	68-69	Projection for 69-70
Gifts for operating purposes	—	\$50,000	\$76,000
Government grants for operating purposes	\$2,150,000	\$2,700,000	\$3,250,000
Attendance	832,307*	1,342,506†	1,650,000†
Revenue from attendance	\$101,725	\$191,000	\$284,000
Major capital projects			
McLaughlin Planetarium	\$3,000,000		
Mobile museums		\$45,000	
Restaurant			\$350,000
Fire alarm system			\$150,000

*Includes attendance at the Canadiana Gallery

†Includes attendance at the Canadiana Gallery and the McLaughlin Planetarium



The statistical tables in the 1968-69 Report of the Minister of University Affairs cover, in most instances, three academic years: 1967-68, 1968-69 and—where the projected data is available—1969-70. The previous report, for the year 1967-68, provided statistical summaries going back to 1964-65, the first year of the Department's operation.

In this year's report, the tables are arranged so as to show the relationship between enrolment and formula financing and to show a detailed breakdown and comparison of provincial support administered by the Department of University Affairs over a three year period.

The totals for the Ontario Student Awards Program for the three years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 are only approximately comparable as the information is based on data recorded at different dates near or after the end of the fiscal year. Totals may be altered, for example, by the return of unclaimed cheques from the universities, repayment of grants by students who have discontinued their courses, and other factors.

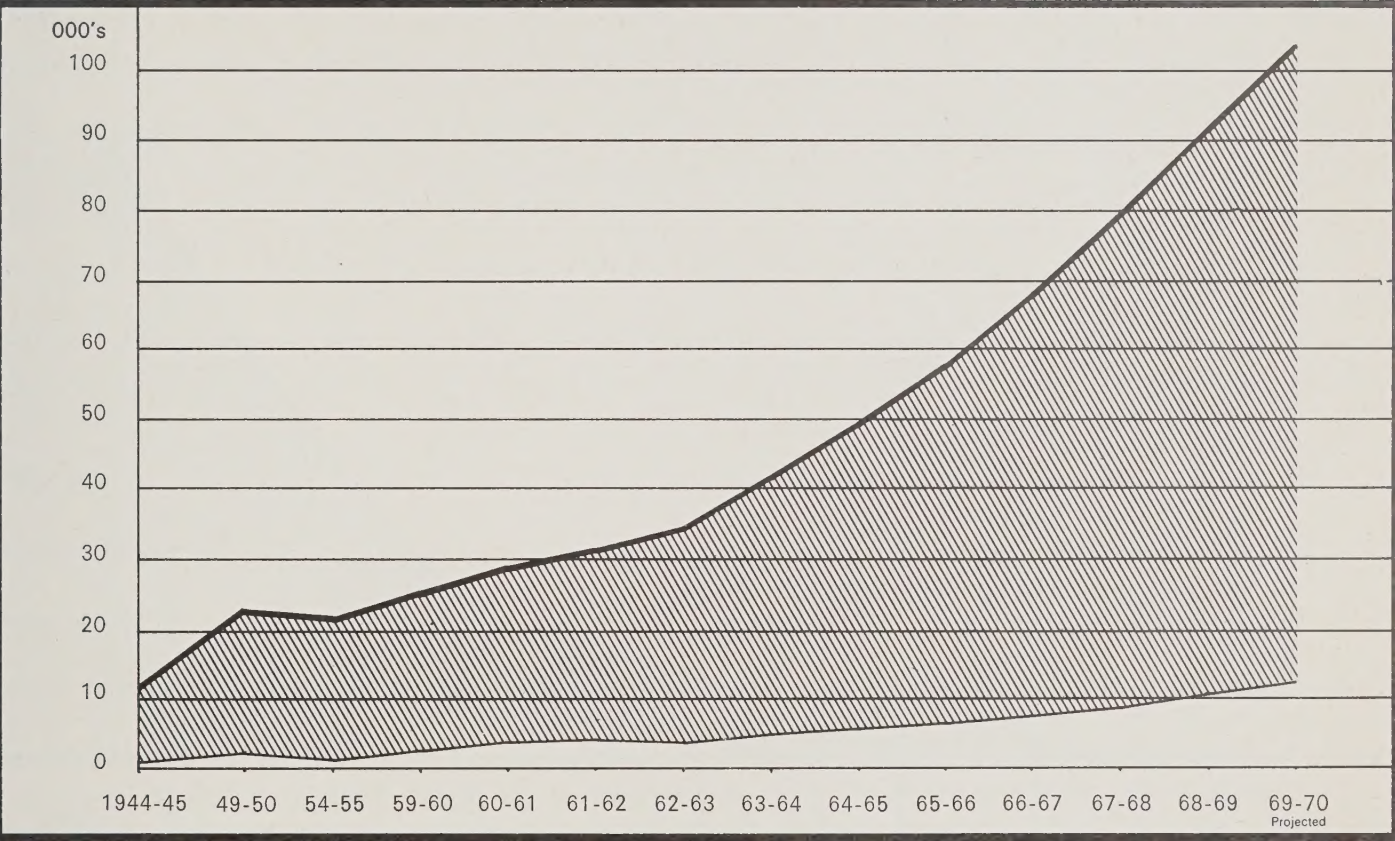
The graphs are retrospective, showing trends in enrolment and financing since 1944-45 and trends in student awards since 1958-59.

GRAPHS

- A University enrolment from 1944-45 to 1969-70
- B Operating grants from 1944-45 to 1969-70
- C Capital assistance from 1944-45 to 1969-70
- D Student aid from 1958-59 to 1968-69

TABLES

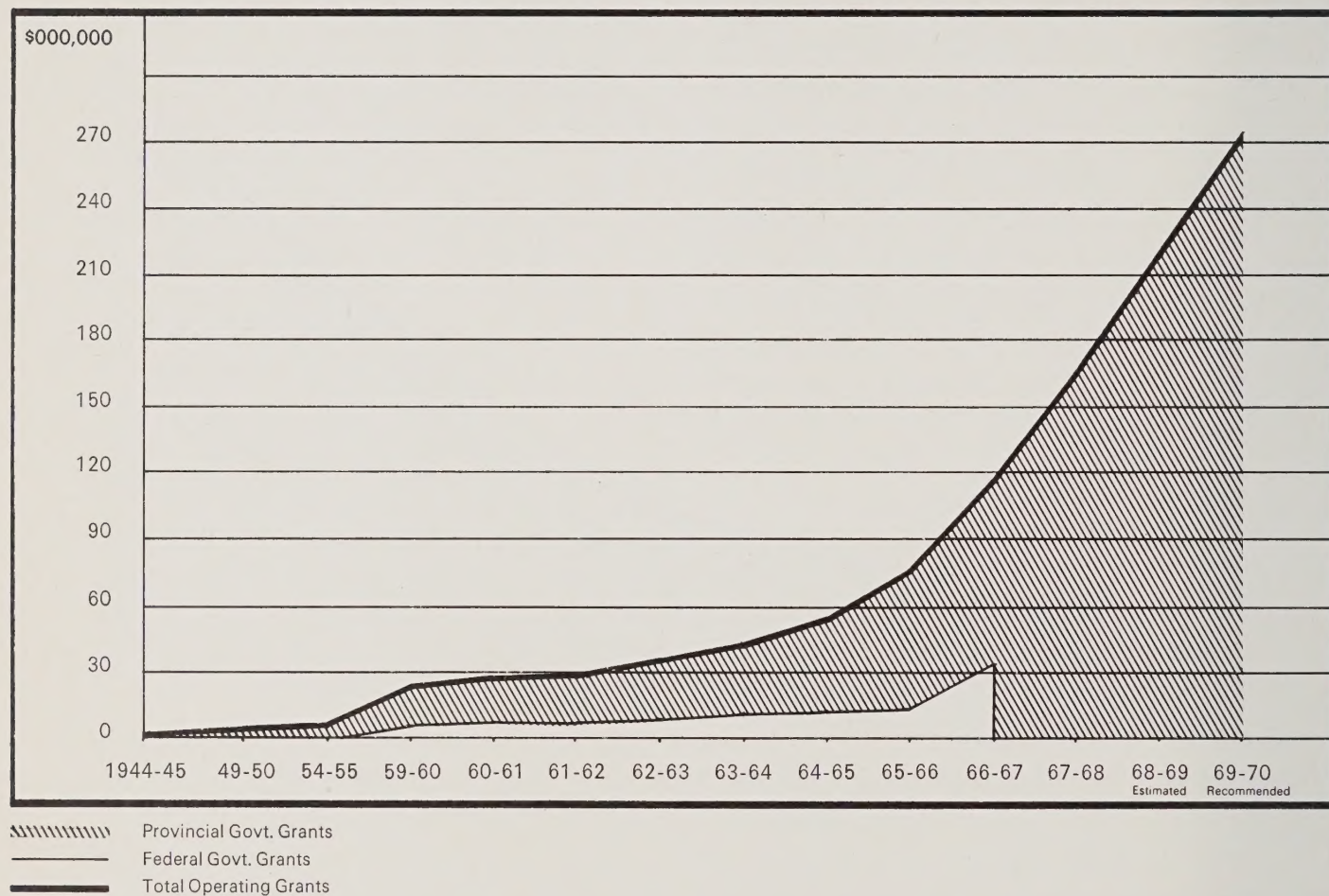
- 1 Total full time enrolment 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 2 Total graduate enrolment 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 3 Freshman intake 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 4 Full time enrolment
by program of study 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 5 Part time enrolment 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 6 Enrolment in graduating class
by program of study 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 7 Degrees granted 1968 and 1969
- 8 Full time teaching staff 1964-65 to 1968-69
- 9 Average academic salaries 1967-68 and 1968-69
- 10 Formula operating grants 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 11 Comparison of operating grants 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 12 Grants to church related institutions 1967-68 to 1969-70
- 13 University operating revenue 1966-67 to 1968-69
- 14 Capital financing 1964-65 to 1969-70
- 15 Ontario Student Awards Program 1966-67 to 1968-69
- 16 Ontario Graduate Fellowships



////// Total full-time enrolment
—— Undergraduate students
—— Postgraduate students

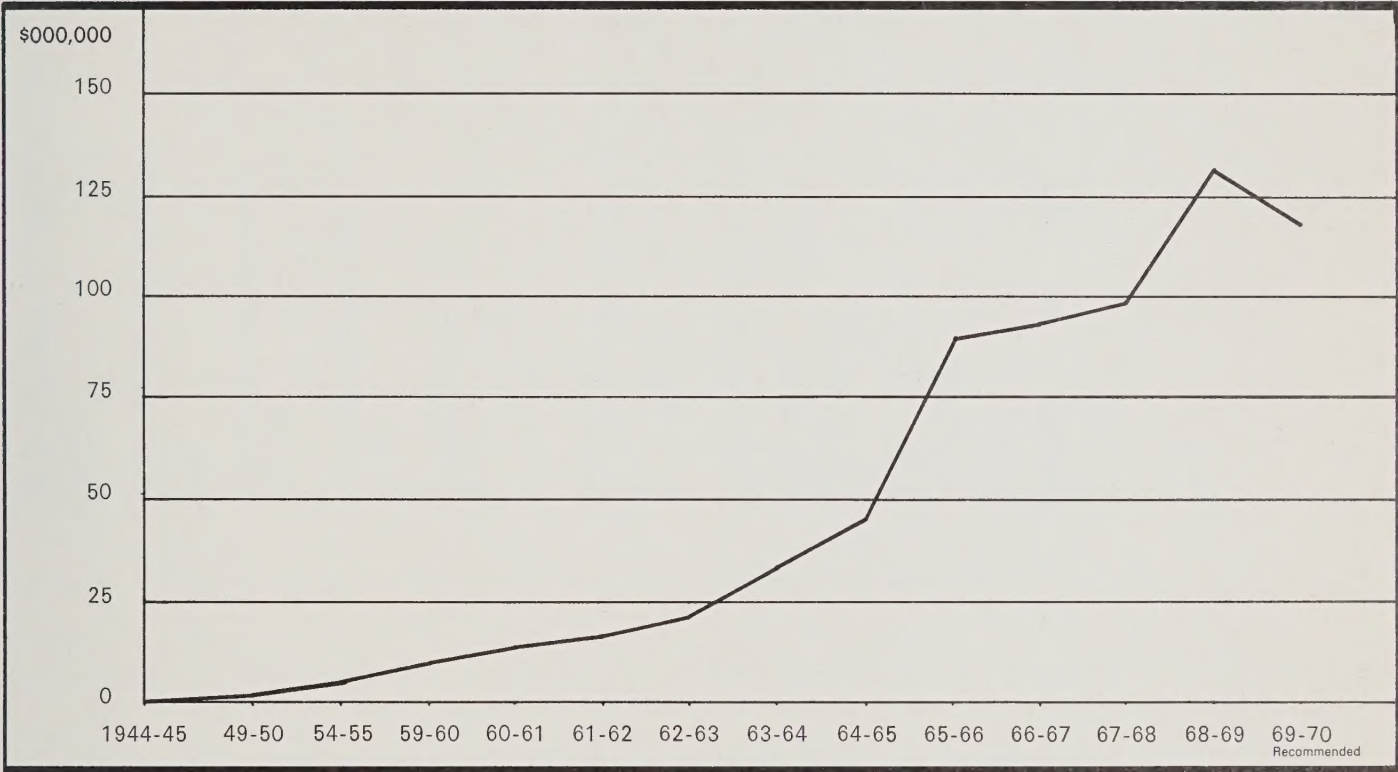
SOURCE : *Department of University Affairs*

NOTE : *These figures exclude Royal Military College.*



SOURCE: Province of Ontario Public Accounts.

NOTE: These figures exclude grants to the Royal Ontario Museum, Royal Botanical Gardens and The Art Gallery of Ontario.



SOURCE: *Department of University Affairs*

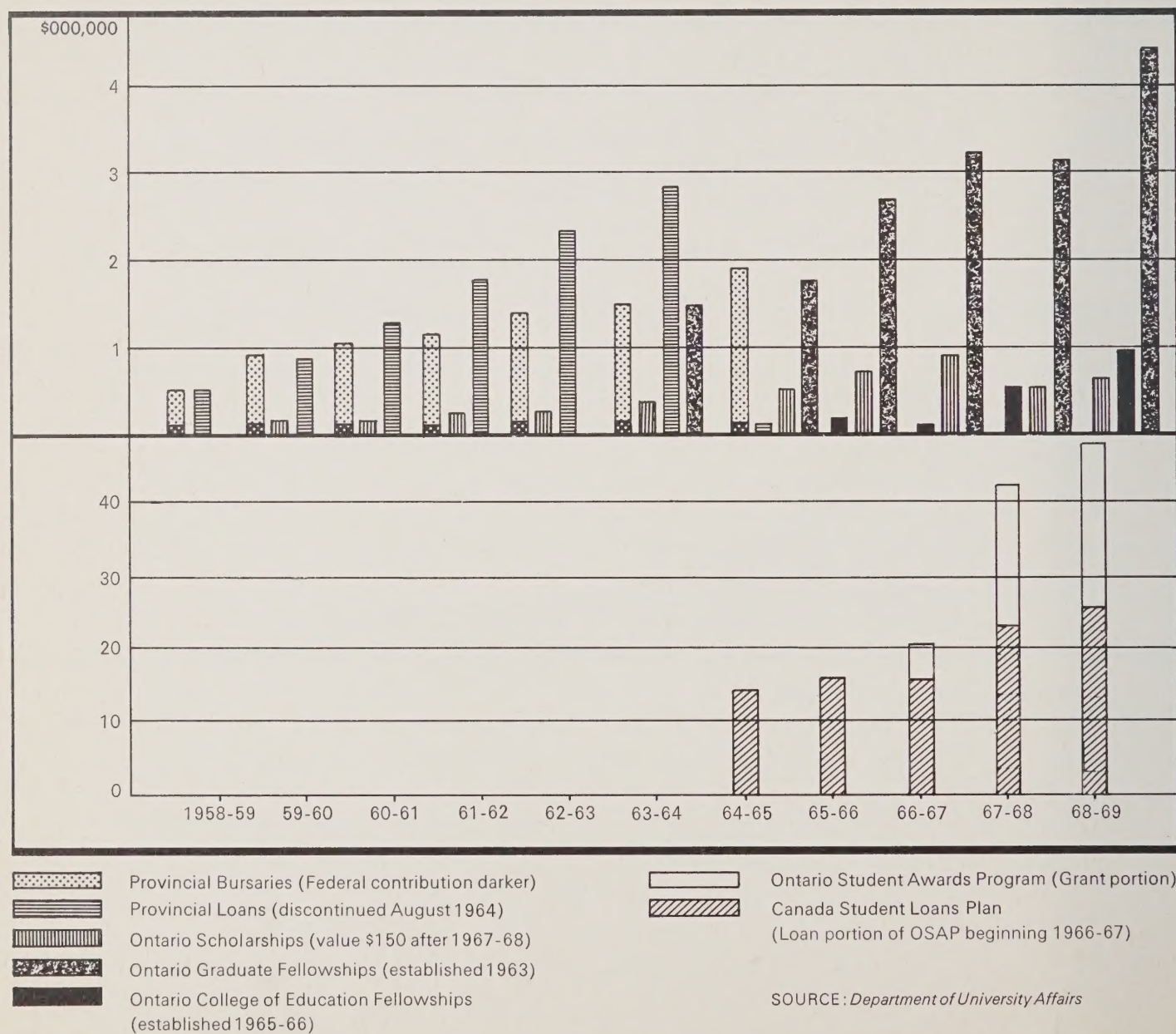


TABLE 1

Full time graduate and undergraduate enrolment
in the provincially assisted universities (fall registration)

I. DEGREE PROGRAMS

University	1967-68	Actual 1968-69	Projected 1969-70
Brock	681	1,126	1,559
Carleton	4,872	5,656	6,145
Guelph	4,015	4,821	5,492
Lakehead	1,059	1,518	1,801
Laurentian	1,429	1,718	1,959
McMaster	5,191	6,202	7,184
Osgoode Hall	566 (1)	—	—
Ottawa	4,073	5,240	6,123
Queens	5,753	6,503	7,057
Toronto	19,493	21,186	22,814
Trent	746	1,077	1,288
Waterloo	7,007	8,693	9,987
Western	8,299	9,612	10,159
Windsor	3,180	4,081	5,039
York	3,735	5,924	7,807

SUB-TOTAL	70,099	83,357	94,414
Waterloo Lutheran	2,524	2,546	2,716
Other church related*	1,267	983 (2)	1,067

SUB-TOTAL	73,890	86,886	98,197
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II. OTHER PROGRAMS

Preliminary Year (3)

University	1967-68	Actual 1968-69	Projected 1969-70
Carleton	294	311	384
Laurentian	30	40	40
Ottawa	561	428	340
Waterloo	5	8	—
Western	21	21	21
Windsor	115	113	123

SUB-TOTAL	1,026	921	908
Others	192	—	—
Waterloo Lutheran	7	4	5
Technology-Lakehead	401	397	515
SUB-TOTAL	1,626	1,322	1,428

III. DIPLOMA COURSES (4)

University	1967-68	Actual 1968-69	Projected 1969-70
Carleton	1	5	6
Guelph	342	328	335
Lakehead	125	114	120
O.C.A.	1,024	1,042	1,050
Ottawa	246	283	290
Queens	28	67	117
Toronto	482	482	480
Western	9	—	—
Windsor	22	20	25

SUB-TOTAL	2,279	2,341	2,423
Waterloo Lutheran	32	30	32
Other church related*	50	170	158

SUB-TOTAL	2,361	2,541	2,613
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**IV. MEDICAL INTERNS
AND RESIDENTS**

University	1967-68	Actual 1968-69	Projected 1969-70
McMaster	13	78	125
Ottawa	159	205	210
Queens	141	163	150
Toronto	714	689	765
Western	136	186	175

SUB-TOTAL	1,163	1,321	1,425
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TOTAL FULL TIME ENROLMENT AT ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES	79,040	92,070	103,663
Royal Military College	543	555	600

TOTAL ENROLMENT IN ONTARIO	79,583	92,625	104,263
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(1) Osgoode Hall enrolment is included with York University after 1967-68.

(2) Collège Bruyère and Collège de Cornwall did not operate after 1967-68.

(3) The "Preliminary Year" category refers to students in the qualifying year (post grade 12).

(4) The "Diploma Courses" category refers to undergraduate students working towards a diploma.

* Other than for the University of Ottawa, enrolment for church related institutions affiliated or federated with provincially assisted universities has been included with the constituent universities.

TABLE 2

Full time graduate enrolment
in the provincially assisted universities

University	1967-68	Actual 1968-69	Projected 1969-70
Brock	2	7	19
Carleton	408	517	614
Guelph	360	402	542
Lakehead	6	27	43
Laurentian	—	—	—
McMaster	779	1,050	1,354
Osgoode	1	—	—
Ottawa	746	877	1,023
Queens	721	838	950
Toronto	3,257	3,454	3,810
Trent	4	4	3
Waterloo	884	1,109	1,243
Western	1,029	1,061	1,256
Windsor	208	270	314
York	226	349	514
SUB-TOTAL	8,631	9,965	11,685
Waterloo Lutheran	33	47	66
Other church related	191	180	202
TOTAL	8,855	10,192	11,953

Note: Graduate enrolment includes the following programs of study: agriculture, architecture, child study, commerce-business administration, dentistry, engineering, forestry, geography, hospital administration, household and food sciences, humanities, hygiene and public health, journalism, law, library science, mathematics, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy, physical and health education, physical and biological sciences, physical and occupational therapy, psychology, public administration, social work, social sciences, theology, veterinary medicine, landscape architecture, agricultural engineering, philosophy and education (at the University of Ottawa).

Graduate enrolment reported excludes professional courses leading to the baccalaureate degree and the first year of a two year master's degree program, and/or make-up or qualifying year.

TABLE 3

Freshman intake at Ontario Universities

University	1967-68	Actual 1968-69	Projected 1969-70
Brock	357	564	830
Carleton	1,679	1,874	2,100
Guelph	1,590	1,612	1,797
Lakehead	519	721	795
Laurentian	644	776	932
McMaster	1,597	2,033	2,252
Ottawa	1,001	1,334	1,331
Queen's	1,603	1,745	1,775
Toronto	5,110	5,628	5,875
Trent	358	512	565
Waterloo	2,302	2,902	3,132
Western	2,499	3,025	3,113
Windsor	1,157	1,606	1,731
York	1,584	2,226	2,661
SUB-TOTAL	22,000	26,558	28,889
Waterloo Lutheran	969	884	1,005
Other church related	105	8	12
TOTAL	23,074	27,450	29,906

- (1) Programs requiring a prior degree as a prerequisite, such as law, medicine and theology are excluded.
- (2) Collège Bruyère and Collège de Cornwall did not operate after 1967-68.
- (3) Excluded is enrolment for Royal Military College of 109 in 1967-68, 117 in 1968-69 and 100 in 1969-70.
- (4) Only post grade 13 courses are included.
- (5) Provincially assisted universities' figures include registrations at federal and affiliated institutions.

TABLE 4A

Enrolment 1967-68 by program of study
Full time undergraduate as of 1st December, 1967

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Church Related	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	796	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	796	.	.	796
Architecture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	277	.	36	.	.	.	313	.	.	313
Arts—Gen. & 1st yr. Hons.	267	2,356	1,138	586	993†	1,324	1,089	1,728	5,050‡	334	1,069	3,310	1,372	1,832	24,422	1,615	.	24,037
Arts—Upper Year Hons.	209	385	124	99	44	565	65	406	2,114	137	226	540	234	682	5,830	213	.	6,043
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	262	.	26	83	282	376	231	408	.	.	314	351	128	2,461	333	.	2,794
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	499	.	.	15	.	.	514	.	.	514
Engineering	.	470	139	40	39	424	252	1,134	2,059	.	2,185	303	356	.	7,401	.	.	7,401
Fine & App. Arts	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	41	.	.	41
Forestry	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	137	.	.	.	.	.	158	.	.	158
Household & Food Sc.	.	.	418	.	.	.	31	.	96	.	.	144	.	.	689	.	.	689
Hyg. & Pub. Hlth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5
Journalism	.	179	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	205	.	.	205
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	423	270	422	.	.	202	.	565§	1,882	.	.	1,882
Lib. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	192	.	.	5	.	.	257	.	.	257
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	.	275	256	700	.	.	285	.	.	1,516	.	.	1,516
Pre-Med.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	99	265	.	.	410	.	.	871	.	.	871
Music	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	233	.	.	146	7	.	400	.	.	400
Nursing	.	.	.	68	13	103	89	62	349	.	.	171	118	.	973	.	.	973
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	460	.	.	.	.	.	460	.	.	460
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	80	.	12	435	122	140	352	.	232	153	88	38	1,652	.	.	1,652
Phys. & Occ. Th.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	.	.	6
Sec. Sc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143	.	.	143	.	.	143
Science Gen. & 1st Yr. Hons.	90	503	373	182	174†	719	169	336	1,642‡	215	481	678	251	468	6,291	206	.	6,497
Science Upper Yr. Hons.	113	309	291	31	47	516	179	370	966	56	1,052	419	142	361	4,852	63	.	4,915
Social Work	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	66	38	.	104
Vet. Med.	.	.	259	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	259	.	.	259
Land Arch.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	37
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	373	.	.	.	842	.	.	.	1,215	.	.	1,215
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	829*	852
TOTAL U/GRAD. DEGREE	679	4,464	3,655	1,053	1,429†	4,412	3,574	5,032	16,236‡	742	6,123	7,270	2,922	4,074	61,715	2,491	829	65,035

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities, and at Regis College. All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

†Includes Algoma and Nipissing Colleges.

‡Includes Scarborough and Erindale Colleges.

§Enrolment at Osgoode Hall Law School, which became York Faculty of Law in 1968.

TABLE 4A

Enrolment 1967-68 by program of study

Full time graduate as of 1st December, 1967

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Church Related	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	128	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128	.	.	128
Architecture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	34
Child Study	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	16
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	.	.	.	.	93	.	62	151	.	.	318	9	104	737	.	.	737
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	45
Engineering	.	62	.	.	.	109	81	132	519	.	321	52	70	.	1,346	.	.	1,346
Forestry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	19
Geography	.	3	2	.	.	33	9	11	43	.	26	31	.	3	161	6	.	167
Hosp. Admin.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	52
Household & Food Sc.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	11
Humanities	.	55	43	3	.	125	195	127	947	.	150	77	33	16	1,771	4	.	1,775
Hyg. & Pub. Hlth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	.	.	.	.	.	74	.	.	74
Journalism	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	14	.	.	14
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	6	.	.	.	.	1§	47	.	.	47
Lib. Sci.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	40	.	.	40
Mathematics	.	4	1	1	.	23	.	34	97	.	116	32	14	4	326	.	.	326
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	30	251	.	.	87	.	.	420	.	.	420
Music	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	29
Nursing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	12	.	.	12
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	15
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	11	.	.	11
Phys. & Bio. Sc.	2	57	99	2	.	299	115	189	550	4	142	227	44	36	1,766	.	.	1,766
Phys. & Occ. Th.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	27
Psychology	.	16	7	.	.	51	81	50	66	.	129	42	32	47	521	1	.	522
Public Admin.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61
Social Work	.	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	.	.	.	.	.	187	22	.	209
Social Sciences	.	65	11	.	.	46	40	86	234	.	.	91	6	16	595	.	.	595
Vet. Med.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	38
Philosophy	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	50
Education	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	56
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	191*	191
TOTAL GRAD. DEGREES	2	408	360	6	.	779	746	721	3,257	4	884	1,029	208	227	8,631	33	191	8,855
Total Degree Courses	681	4,872	4,015	1,059	1,429†	5,191	4,320	5,753	19,493‡	746	7,007	8,299	3,180	4,301	70,346	2,524	1,020	73,890
Prelim. Year	.	294	.	.	30	.	561	.	.	.	5	21	115	.	1,026	7	192	1,225
Dip. Courses	.	1	342	125	.	.	246	28	482	.	.	9	22	.	1,255	32	50	1,337
O.C.A. Dip.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,024	.	.	1,024
Technol. Courses	.	.	.	401	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	401	.	.	401
Med. Interns and Residents	.	.	.	.	.	13	159	141	714	.	.	136	.	.	1,163	.	.	1,163
TOTAL	681	5,167	4,357	1,585	1,459†	5,204	5,286	5,922	20,689‡	746	7,012	8,465	3,317	4,301	75,215	2,563	1,262	79,040

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities, and at Regis College. All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

†Includes Algoma and Nipissing Colleges.

‡Includes Scarborough and Erindale Colleges.

§Enrolment at Osgoode Hall Law School, which became York Faculty of Law in 1968.

TABLE 4B

Actual enrolment 1968-69 by program of study
Full time undergraduate as of 1st December, 1968

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Chur. Rel.	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	844	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	844	.	.	844
Architecture	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	261	.	96	.	.	.	389	.	.	389
Arts—Gen. & 1st Year Hons.	588	2,794	1,256	783	1,026†	1,656	1,352	1,905	5,615‡	550	1,390	3,461	1,801	2,994	27,171	1,567	.	28,738
Arts—Upper Year Hons.	118	454	335	166	91	644	504	493	2,303	196	261	599	202	942	7,308	215	.	7,523
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	229	.	60	133	243	382	327	410	.	101	709	466	140	3,200	371	.	3,571
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	496	.	.	48	.	.	544	.	.	544
Engineering	.	511	146	62	51	482	337	1,247	2,248	.	2,350	370	398	.	8,202	.	.	8,202
Fine & App. Arts	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	12	.	.	60	59	80	249	.	.	249
Forestry	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	175	.	.	.	.	.	210	.	.	210
Household & Food Sc.	.	.	503	.	.	.	39	.	95	.	.	163	.	.	800	.	.	800
Hyg. & Pub. Hlth.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Journalism	.	249	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	277	.	.	277
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	480	300	409	.	.	254	68	591	2,102	.	.	2,102
Lib. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	217	.	.	3	.	.	281	.	.	281
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	.	268	262	717	.	.	304	.	.	1,551	.	.	1,551
Pre-Med.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109	96	254	.	.	.	.	.	459	.	.	459
Music	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	315	.	.	189	12	.	542	.	.	542
Nursing	.	.	.	97	30	110	96	83	387	.	.	165	61	.	1,029	.	.	1,029
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	482	.	.	.	.	.	482	.	.	482
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	125	.	57	540	264	159	373	.	325	329	144	50	2,366	.	.	2,366
Phys. & Occ. Th.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	23	.	.	23
Sec. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	.	.	150	.	.	150
Science Gen. & 1st Year Hons.	298	522	401	234	201§	787	168	347	1,830‡	220	1,664	1,070	297	324	8,363	223	.	8,586
Science Upper Yr. Hons.	115	348	495	54	83	560	284	446	1,007	107	1,397	626	177	454	6,153	60	.	6,213
Social Work	.	.	.	46	.	66	44	.	97	.	.	.	126	.	379	43	.	422
Vet. Med.	.	.	270	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	270	.	.	270
Land Arch.	.	.	44	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	72
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	778*	798
TOTAL U/GRAD. DEGREE	1,119	5,139	4,419	1,491	1,718†	5,152	4,388	5,665	17,732‡	1,073	7,584	8,551	3,811	5,575	73,417	2,499	778	76,694

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities, and at Regis College. All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

†Includes Algoma and Nipissing.

‡Includes Scarborough and Etobicoke.

§Includes Algoma.

TABLE 4B

Actual enrolment 1968-69 by program of study
Full time graduate as of 1st December, 1968

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Chur. Rel.	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	136	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	.	.	136
Architecture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	40
Child Study	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	30
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	.	.	10	.	176	.	72	147	.	.	175	24	70	674	.	.	674
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	.	54
Engineering	.	72	20	.	.	158	78	146	532	.	403	75	83	.	1,567	.	.	1,567
Forestry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	26
Geography	.	9	3	.	.	43	6	15	48	.	34	46	2	11	217	6	.	223
Hosp. Admin.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	67	.	.	67
Household & Food Sc.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	35
Humanities	.	73	46	1	.	185	402	163	896	.	180	106	31	54	2,137	5	.	2,142
Hyg. & Pub. Hlth.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	.	.	.	.	.	95	.	.	95
Journalism	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	12	.	.	12
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	5	12	.	.	12
Lib. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	46	.	.	51	.	.	51
Mathematics	.	12	.	.	.	31	10	49	100	.	171	39	16	16	444	.	.	444
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	42	327	.	.	4	.	.	432	.	.	432
Music	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	1	.	.	20	.	.	20
Nursing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	3
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	22
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	15	.	.	15
Phys. & Bio. Sc.	7	77	107	6	.	334	125	208	585	4	184	376	50	66	2,129	.	.	2,129
Phys. & Occ. Th.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	22
Psychology	.	28	10	7	.	38	95	46	59	.	137	49	39	80	588	1	.	589
Public Admin.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	72
Social Work	.	91	.	.	.	.	6	.	104	.	.	.	.	.	201	35	.	236
Social Science	.	83	14	3	.	85	51	97	299	.	.	123	25	47	827	.	.	827
Vet. Med.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	37
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180*	180
TOTAL GRAD. DEGREES	7	517	402	27	.	1,050	877	838	3,454	4	1,109	1,061	270	349	9,965	47	180	10,192
Total Degree Courses	1,126	5,656	4,821	1,518	1,718†	6,202	5,265	6,503	21,186‡	1,077	8,693	9,612	4,081	5,924	83,382	2,546	958	86,886
Prel. Year	.	311	.	.	40	.	428	.	.	.	8	21	113	.	921	34	.	955
O.C.A. Dip.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,042	.	.	1,042
Dip. Courses	.	5	328	114	.	.	283	67	482	.	.	.	20	.	1,299	.	170	1,469
Technol. Courses	.	.	.	397	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	397	.	.	397
Med. Interns and Residents	.	.	.	.	.	78	205	163	689	.	.	186	.	.	1,321	.	.	1,321
TOTAL	1,126	5,972	5,149	2,029	1,758†	6,280	6,181	6,733	22,357‡	1,077	8,701	9,819	4,214	5,924	88,362	2,580	1,128	92,070

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities, and at Regis College. All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

†Includes Algoma and Nipissing.

‡Includes Scarborough and Erindale.

TABLE 4C

Projected enrolment 1969-70 by program of study
Full time undergraduate—estimated as of 1st December, 1969

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Church Rel	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	914	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	914	.	.	914
Architecture	.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	254	.	137	.	.	25	486	.	.	486
Arts—Gen. & 1st Yr. Hons.	805	2,920	1,527	855	1,079†	1,678	1,678	1,912	5,857‡	611	1,633	3,417	2,090	3,722	29,801	1,635	.	31,436
Arts—Upper Year Hons.	164	485	357	245	100	689	652	587	2,670	271	476	627	271	1,277	8,871	230	.	9,101
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	244	.	88	149	313	420	400	478	.	.	802	571	342	3,807	425	.	4,232
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	493	.	.	80	.	.	572	.	.	573
Engineering	.	591	169	60	71	566	340	1,316	2,410	.	2,501	395	443	.	8,862	.	.	8,862
Fine & App. Arts	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	15	17	.	.	90	99	113	389	.	.	389
Forestry	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	200	.	.	.	.	.	238	.	.	238
Household & Food Sc.	.	.	569	.	.	.	50	.	105	.	.	170	.	.	894	.	.	894
Hyg. & Pub. Hlth.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
Journalism	.	289	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	318	.	.	318
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	540	350	412	.	.	290	130	690	2,412	.	.	2,412
Lib. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	235	.	.	3	.	.	308	.	.	308
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	20	270	270	735	.	.	307	.	.	1,602	.	.	1,602
Pre-Med.	.	.	.	.	.	.	110	98	258	.	.	310	.	.	776	.	.	776
Music	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	20	382	.	.	215	16	.	661	.	.	661
Nursing	.	.	.	122	43	110	124	92	410	.	.	175	91	.	1,167	.	.	1,167
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	517	.	.	.	.	.	517	.	.	517
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	164	.	98	718	373	166	380	.	443	349	164	140	2,995	.	.	2,995
Phys. & Occ. Th.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	42	.	.	42
Sec. Science	.	.	470	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	155	.	.	625	.	.	625
Science Gen. & 1st Yr. Hons.	410	553	.	277	257§	851	186	318	2,026‡	275	1,802	791	426	348	8,520	225	.	8,745
Science Upper Yr. Hons.	161	379	444	73	67	625	315	503	977	128	1,752	656	229	612	6,921	60	.	6,981
Social Work	.	.	.	.	73	160	.	60	150	.	.	.	195	.	638	50	.	688
Vet. Med.	.	.	278	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	278	.	.	278
Land. Arch.	.	.	51	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	86	.	.	86
Other	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	46	.	.	46
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	837*	862

TOTAL U/GRAD.

DEGREE 1,540 5,531 4,943 1,758 1,959† 5,830 5,128 6,107 19,004‡ 1,258 8,744 8,903 4,725 7,293 82,750 2,650 837 86,237

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities, and at Regis College.

All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

†Includes Algoma and Nipissing.

‡Includes Scarborough and Erindale.

§Includes Algoma.

TABLE 4C

Projected enrolment 1969-70 by program of study
Full time graduate—estimated as of 1st December, 1969

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Church Rel	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	171	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	.	.	171
Architecture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	72
Child Study	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	35
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	.	.	20	.	220	.	95	170	.	.	205	28	85	823	.	.	823
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	.	.	.	.	.	65	.	.	65
Engineering	.	90	24	.	.	190	105	164	555	.	447	95	99	.	1,769	.	.	1,769
Fine & App. Arts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forestry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	33
Geography	.	11	6	.	.	54	11	13	60	.	48	55	2	21	281	5	.	286
Hosp. Admin.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	62	.	.	62
Household & Food Sci.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	47
Humanities	.	88	61	4	.	245	442	179	1,025	.	204	135	29	77	2,489	10	.	2,499
Hyg. & Public Hlth.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107	.	.	.	.	.	107	.	.	107
Journalism	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	11	.	.	11
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	.	.	.	.	7	18	.	.	18
Lib. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	5	.	.	65	.	.	76	.	.	76
Mathematics	.	19	5	.	.	54	18	54	115	.	196	45	18	24	548	.	.	548
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	27	68	44	350	.	.	6	.	.	495	.	.	495
Music	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	5	.	.	28	.	.	28
Nursing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	5
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	28
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	18	.	.	18
Phys. & Bio. Sc.	19	94	140	9	.	377	137	218	595	3	221	404	59	92	2,368	.	.	2,368
Phys. & Occ. Th.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	25
Psychology	.	35	19	6	.	62	100	64	75	.	127	55	46	115	704	3	.	707
Public Admin.	.	77	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	10	94	.	.	94
Social Work	.	95	.	.	.	.	30	.	110	.	.	.	.	.	235	48	.	283
Social Sci.	.	105	28	4	.	125	51	108	330	.	.	163	33	83	1,030	.	.	1,030
Vet. Med.	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.	48
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	202*	202
TOTAL GRAD. DEGREES	19	614	542	43	.	1,354	1,023	950	3,810	.	31,243	1,256	314	514	11,685	66	202	11,953
Total Degree Courses	1,559	6,145	5,485	1,801	1,959†	7,184	6,151	7,057	22,814‡	1,288	9,987	10,159	5,039	7,807	94,435	2,716	1,039	98,190
Prelim. Year	.	384	.	.	40	.	340	.	.	.	.	21	123	.	908	5	.	913
Dip. Courses	.	6	335	120	.	.	290	117	480	.	.	.	25	.	1,373	32	158	1,563
O.C.A. Dip.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,050	.	.	1,050
Technol. Courses	.	.	.	515	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	515	.	.	515
Med. Interns and Residents	.	.	7	.	.	125	210	150	765	.	.	175	.	.	1,432	.	.	1,432
TOTAL	1,559	6,535	5,827	2,436	1,999†	7,309	6,991	7,324	24,059‡	1,288	9,987	10,355	5,187	7,807	99,713	2,753	1,197	103,663

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities, and at Regis College.

†All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

‡Includes Algoma and Nipissing.

§Includes Scarborough and Erindale.

TABLE 5A

1967-68 part time enrolment/Regular and summer sessions at universities in Ontario (based on teaching service performed)

University	UNDERGRADUATE				GRADUATE				
	Number of Students	Course Registration	Full Time Equivalent (1)	Basic Income Units (2)	Number of Students	Thesis Only	Others	Full Time Equivalent (3)	Basic Income Units (2)
Brock	641	695	115.8	115.8	—	—	—	—	—
Carleton	4,132	5,004	834.0	912.6	422	198	271	252.2	389.9
Guelph	180	215	35.8	38.3	63	15	76	30.2	83.4
Lakehead	1,515	1,962	326.9	357.6	8	—	15	3.0	11.0
Laurentian	1,711	2,472	412.0	412.0	—	—	—	—	—
Algoma	350	420	70.0	70.0	—	—	—	—	—
Nipissing	245	283	47.2	47.2	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster	3,767	4,700	783.3	785.1	416	83	571	197.2	326.2
Ottawa	5,362	6,901.3	1,150.2	1,119.7	1,416	169	1,755.8	520.2	1,331.3
Queens	3,542	4,601.5	766.9	779.7	153	131	38.5	138.7	153.0
Toronto	5,957	7,371	1,228.4	1,316.2	1,281	202	1,492.5	500.0	1,151.7
Scarborough	818	998	166.3	166.3	—	—	—	—	—
Erindale	259	324	54.0	54.0	—	—	—	—	—
Trent	80	98	16.3	16.3	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	619	699.8	116.6	182.9	115	32	83	48.6	93.0
Western	3,976	5,448.5	908.1	1,030.1	240	107	195.5	146.1	256.2
Windsor	3,188	4,691.5	781.9	866.0	99	9	105	30.0	71.2
York	5,280	6,931	1,155.1	1,208.2	490	5	749	154.8	317.2
SUB-TOTAL—									
Provincially assisted universities :	41,622	53,815.6	8,968.8	9,478.0	4,703	951	5,352.3	2,021.5	4,184.1
All affiliates of provincially assisted universities	657.9	810.2	135.0	137.9	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	42,279.9	54,625.8	9,103.8	9,615.9	4,703	951	5,352.3	2,021.5	4,184.1
O.C.A.	916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theology at affiliates	46	77.5	12.9	12.9	102	44	76	59.2	59.2
Waterloo Lutheran	4,439	6,477	1,079.5	1,091.9	15	4	21	8.2	18.0
TOTAL	47,680.9	61,180.3	10,196.2	10,720.7	4,820	999	5,449.3	2,088.9	4,261.3

(1) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 6.

(2) As calculated under the Ontario Formula for Operating Grants.

(3) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 5.

1967-68			
Total undergraduate and graduate part time enrolment			
Number of Students	Course Registration	Full Time Equivalent	Basic Income Units
52,500.0	67,628.6	12,285.1	14,982.0

TABLE 5B

1968-69 part time enrolment/Regular and summer sessions at universities in Ontario (based on teaching service performed)

University	UNDERGRADUATE				GRADUATE				Full Time Equiva- lent (3)	Basic Income Units (2)
	Number of Students	Course Regis- tration	Full Time Equivalent (1)	Basic Income Units (2)	Number of Students	Thesis Only	Others			
Brock	966	1,137	189.5	207.9	—	—	—	—	—	
Carleton	6,614	7,664	1,277.3	1,350.0	387	116	309.5	177.9	321.9	
Guelph	323	479	79.8	81.0	115	5	157.0	36.2	68.5	
Lakehead	2,068	2,611	435.2	479.0	34	1	36.0	8.2	19.6	
Laurentian	2,216	2,777	462.8	462.8	—	—	—	—	—	
Algoma	759	1,003	167.2	167.2	—	—	—	—	—	
Nipissing	413	520	86.7	86.7	—	—	—	—	—	
McMaster	4,201	5,465	910.8	929.1	445	80	566.0	193.2	321.4	
Ottawa	4,800	6,713	1,118.8	1,191.5	1,561	251	1,790.5	609.1	1,435.3	
Queens	3,837	5,035	839.2	855.8	137	111	39.0	118.8	134.6	
Toronto	7,384	9,760	1,626.7	1,744.0	1,408	331	149.6	630.2	1,234.6	
Scarborough	854	958	159.7	159.7	—	—	—	—	—	
Erindale	383	488	81.3	81.3	—	—	—	—	—	
Trent	412	508	84.6	87.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Waterloo	787	875	145.9	226.6	225	89	136.0	116.2	191.4	
Western	4,765	6,274	1,045.7	1,175.7	224	119	140.0	147.0	223.2	
Windsor	3,884	5,569	928.2	1,033.5	182	24	188.0	61.6	133.7	
York	6,941	9,190.5	1,531.7	1,613.2	384	21	432.5	107.5	233.0	
SUB-TOTAL—										
Provincially assisted universities:	51,637	67,026.5	11,171.1	11,930.5	5,102	1,148	3,944.1	2,760.3	4,306.2	
All affiliates of provincially assisted universities	806	965	160.9	160.9	—	—	—	—	—	
SUB-TOTAL	52,443	67,991.5	11,332.0	12,091.4	5,102	1,148	3,944.1	2,760.3	4,306.2	
O.C.A.	836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Theology at affiliates	41	78	13.1	13.1	168	65	149.0	94.8	94.8	
Waterloo Lutheran	5,263	7,708	1,284.7	1,322.6	12	6	9.0	7.8	12.2	
TOTAL	58,583	75,777.5	12,629.8	13,427.1	5,282	1,219	4,102.1	2,862.9	4,413.2	

(1) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 6.

(2) As calculated under the Ontario Formula for Operating Grants.

(3) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 5.

1968-69			
Total undergraduate and graduate part time enrolment			
Number of Students	Course Registration	Full Time Equivalent	Basic Income Units
63,865	81,098.6	15,492.7	17,840.3

CORRIGENDA

I Please substitute the table below for Table 5B, Page 98.

1968-69 part time enrolment/Regular and summer sessions at universities in Ontario (based on teaching service performed)

University	UNDERGRADUATE				GRADUATE				
	Number of Students	Course Registration	Full Time Equivalent (1)	Basic Income Units (2)	Number of Students	Thesis Only	Others	Full Time Equiva- lent (3)	Basic Income Units (2)
Brock	966	1,137	189.5	207.9	—	—	—	—	—
Carleton	6,614	7,664	1,277.3	1,350.0	387	116	309.5	177.9	321.9
Guelph	323	479	79.8	81.0	115	5	157.0	36.4	68.5
Lakehead	2,068	2,611	435.2	479.0	34	1	36.0	8.2	19.6
Laurentian	2,216	2,777	462.8	462.8	—	—	—	—	—
Algoma	759	1,003	167.2	167.2	—	—	—	—	—
Nipissing	413	520	86.7	86.7	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster	4,201	5,465	910.8	929.1	445	80	566.0	193.2	321.4
Ottawa	4,800	6,713	1,118.8	1,191.5	1,561	251	1,790.5	609.1	1,435.3
Queens	3,837	5,035	839.2	855.8	137	111	39.0	118.8	134.6
Toronto	7,384	9,760	1,626.7	1,744.0	1,408	331	1,496.0	630.2	1,223.6
Scarborough	854	958	159.7	159.7	—	—	—	—	—
Erindale	383	488	81.3	81.3	—	—	—	—	—
Trent	412	508	84.6	87.0	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	787	875	145.9	226.6	225	89	136.0	116.2	191.4
Western	4,765	6,274	1,045.7	1,175.7	224	119	140.0	147.0	223.2
Windsor	3,884	5,569	928.2	1,033.5	182	24	188.0	61.6	133.7
York	6,941	9,190.5	1,531.7	1,613.2	384	21	432.5	107.5	233.0
SUB-TOTAL—									
Provincially assisted universities :	51,637	67,026.5	11,171.1	11,932.0	5,102	1,148	5,290.5	2,206.1	4,306.2
All affiliates of provincially assisted universities	806	965	160.9	160.9	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	52,443	67,991.5	11,332.0	12,092.9	5,102	1,148	5,290.5	2,206.1	4,306.2
O.C.A.	836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theology at affiliates	41	78	13.1	13.1	168	65	149.0	94.8	94.8
Waterloo Lutheran	5,263	7,708	1,284.7	1,322.6	12	6	9.0	7.8	12.2
TOTAL	52,583	75,777.5	12,629.8	13,428.6	5,282	1,219	5,448.5	2,308.7	4,413.2

(1) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 6.

(2) As calculated under the Ontario Formula for Operating Grants.

(3) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 5.

1968-69 Total undergraduate and graduate part time enrolment

Number of Students	Course Registration	Full Time Equivalent	Basic Income Units
63,865	82,445.0	14,938.5	17,841.8

II Page 97: Under Toronto Graduate Full Time Equivalent, 500.0 should read 500.5.

III Page 106: Under Total Operating Grants (Estimated), \$220,476,073 should read \$220,676,073.

TABLE 5C

Projected 1969-70 part time enrolment/Regular and summer sessions at universities in Ontario (based on teaching service performed)

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University	UNDERGRADUATE				GRADUATE				Full Time Income Units (2)
	Number of Students	Course Regis- tration	Full Time Equivalent (1)	Basic Income Units (2)	Number of Students	Thesis Only	Others	Full Time Equiva- lent (3)	
Brock	1,268	1,440	240.0	240.0	—	—	—	—	—
Carleton	7,229	8,449	1,408.1	1,487.8	461	125	369	198.8	375.0
Guelph	313	409	68.1	71.2	68	—	92	18.4	76.2
Lakehead	2,150	2,755	459.2	502.8	18	3	25	8.0	20.4
Laurentian	2,450	3,425	570.8	570.8	—	—	—	—	—
Algoma	971	1,206	201.0	201.0	—	—	—	—	—
Nipissing	425	550	91.7	91.7	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster	4,207	5,429	904.9	906.1	516	110	697	249.4	414.2
Ottawa	4,796	7,048	1,174.6	1,262.2	1,671	282	2,042	690.4	1,643.4
Queens	4,111	5,316	886.0	903.0	162	143	36	150.2	162.2
Toronto	7,595	9,315	1,552.5	1,666.7	1,474	200	1,717	543.4	1,241.6
Scarborough	820	930	155.0	155.0	—	—	—	—	—
Erindale	550	600	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Trent	600	700	116.7	119.3	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	1,029	1,281	213.5	291.0	193	21	172	55.4	160.4
Western	5,375	6,865	1,144.2	1,299.7	188	88	132	114.4	182.0
Windsor	4,290	6,146	1,024.4	1,139.6	207	21	210	63.0	138.0
York	8,878	12,064	2,010.7	2,131.1	324	—	417	83.4	210.2
SUB-TOTAL—									
Provincially assisted universities:	57,057	73,928	12,321.4	13,139.0	5,282	993	5,909	2,174.8	4,623.6
All affiliates of provincially assisted universities	686	952	158.6	159.1	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	57,743	74,880	12,480.0	13,298.1	5,282	993	5,909	2,174.8	4,623.6
O.C.A.	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theology at affiliates	52	83	13.8	13.8	145	47	164	79.8	79.8
Waterloo Lutheran	5,401	7,734	1,289.0	1,321.0	18	4	17	7.4	13.6
TOTAL	64,096	82,697	13,782.8	14,632.9	5,445	1,044	6,090	2,262.0	4,717.0

(1) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 6.

(2) As calculated under the Ontario Formula for Operating Grants.

(3) Calculated by dividing course registrations by a factor of 5.

1969-70			
Total undergraduate and graduate part time enrolment			
Number of Students	Course Registration	Full Time Equivalent	Basic Income Units
69,541	89,831.0	16,044.8	19,349.9

TABLE 6A

Enrolment in graduating class of undergraduate degree programs—1967-68/Estimated as of 1st December, 1967

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Church Related	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	165	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	165	.	.	165
Architecture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	38
Arts—General	37	547	256	97	245	272	296	513	1,162†	40	251	784	364	320	5,184	477	.	5,661
Arts—Honours	51	86	26	23	.	89	27	89	490	17	51	98	27	82	1,156	45	.	1,201
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	2	.	.	8	9	19	30	70	.	.	71	41	20	270	44	.	314
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129	.	.	.	.	.	129	.	.	129
Engineering	.	51	29	.	.	50	34	164	348	.	214	47	53	.	990	.	.	990
Fine & App. Arts	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Forestry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	14
Household & Food Sc.	.	.	77	.	.	.	6	.	15	.	.	34	.	.	132	.	.	132
Journalism	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	18	.	.	18
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	64	139	.	.	63	.	.	359	.	.	359
Lib. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	60
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	60	179	.	.	55	.	.	360	.	.	360
Music	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	18	.	.	40	.	.	40
Nursing	.	.	.	12	.	19	25	38	45	.	.	109	.	.	248	.	.	248
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	.	83	.	.	83
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	18	71	.	84	25	10	.	235	.	.	235
Secretarial Sc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	34	.	.	34
Science—General	18	85	31	22	33	167	.	.	285†	18	115	191	51	19	1,035	48	.	1,083
Science—Honours	32	69	13	9	.	132	29	85	174	9	133	93	27	45	850	20	.	870
Vet. Med.	.	.	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	.	.	65
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	157*	168
Social Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	28
Education	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	36
Philosophy	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	.	55
TOTAL U/GRAD. DEGREE	138	854	662	163	286	740	801	1,061	3,264†	84	848	1,625	573	486	11,586	645	157	12,388

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities and at Regis College. All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

†Includes Scarborough and Erindale Colleges.

TABLE 6B

Enrolment in graduating class of undergraduate degree programs 1968-69/Estimated as of 1st December, 1968

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Church Related	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	128	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128	.	.	128
Architecture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	37
Arts—General	82	735	233	137	267	287	343	590	1,353†	56	299	971	401	502	6,256	488	.	6,744
Arts—Honours	25	150	67	32	34	110	105	113	554	26	63	134	39	116	1,568	38	.	1,606
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	5	.	.	17	14	10	35	62	.	.	64	49	25	281	43	.	324
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127	.	.	7	.	.	134	.	.	134
Engineering	.	72	25	.	.	63	66	216	346	.	268	50	64	.	1,170	.	.	1,170
Fine & App. Arts	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	3
Forestry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	15
Household & Food Sc.	.	.	102	.	.	.	6	.	19	.	.	45	.	.	172	.	.	172
Journalism	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	35	.	.	35
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	66	128	.	.	58	.	165	538	.	.	538
Lib. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	217	.	.	.	.	.	278	.	.	278
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	59	171	.	.	74	.	.	365	.	.	365
Music	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	34	.	.	21	.	.	59	.	.	59
Nursing	.	.	.	14	.	28	8	15	60	.	.	60	.	.	185	.	.	185
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	.	.	.	.	.	87	.	.	87
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	33	81	.	.	39	14	.	199	.	.	199
Phys. & Occ. Th.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	.	.	6
Secretarial Sc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	42	.	.	42
Science—General	17	99	37	35	47	225	3	.	363†	29	226	223	65	25	1,394	46	.	1,440
Science—Honours	28	93	127	10	27	115	34	101	204	23	209	117	31	68	1,187	15	.	1,202
Vet. Med.	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	.	63
Land. Arch.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	12
Art as applied to Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	155*	160
TOTAL U/GRAD. DEGREE	152	1,182	792	228	392	880	818	1,228	3,865†	134	1,065	1,918	644	901	14,219	635	155	15,009

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities and at Regis College. All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

†Includes Scarborough and Erindale Colleges.

TABLE 6C

Enrolment in graduating class of undergraduate degree programs—1969-70/Estimated as of 1st December, 1969

	Brock	Carleton	Guelph	Lakehead	Laurentian	McMaster	Ottawa	Queens	Toronto	Trent	Waterloo	Western	Windsor	York	Sub-Total Prov. Assis. Univ.	Wat. Luth.	Other Church Related	TOTAL
Agriculture	.	.	170	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	170	.	.	170
Architecture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	40
Arts—General	103	727	362	150	235	290	366	610	1,279†	53	344	955	510	647	6,631	490	.	7,121
Arts—Honours	29	159	133	50	20	122	100	145	549	50	112	124	45	229	1,867	45	.	1,912
Comm. Bus. Ad.	.	9	.	.	14	16	15	62	66	.	.	65	76	16	339	45	.	384
Dentistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127	.	.	7	.	.	134	.	.	134
Engineering	.	82	33	.	.	94	50	283	446	.	366	64	70	.	1,488	.	.	1,488
Fine & App. Arts	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	3
Forestry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	40
Household & Food Sc.	.	.	120	.	.	.	5	.	15	.	.	29	.	.	169	.	.	169
Journalism	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	19	.	.	19
Law	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	95	130	.	.	60	.	200	635	.	.	635
Lib. Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	220	.	.	.	.	.	290	.	.	290
Medicine	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	65	170	.	.	76	.	.	371	.	.	371
Music	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	50	.	.	20	.	.	74	.	.	74
Nursing	.	.	.	12	.	28	14	52	61	.	.	62	.	.	229	.	.	229
Pharmacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	.	.	.	.	.	115	.	.	115
Phys. & Health Ed.	.	.	31	.	.	35	56	23	80	.	.	45	18	.	288	.	.	288
Phys. & Occ. Th.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	.	.	6
Secretarial Sc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	39	.	.	39
Science—General	15	99	28	44	45	235	3	.	340†	56	261	220	62	22	1,430	45	.	1,475
Science—Honours	31	98	125	15	17	140	42	104	225	28	288	120	30	82	1,345	15	.	1,360
Social Work	.	.	.	.	10	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	53	.	.	53
Vet. Med.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	50
Land. Arch.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	15
Theology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	182*	187
TOTAL U/GRAD. DEGREE	178	1,186	1,064	271	341	1,006	931	1,439	3,956†	187	1,371	1,899	815	1,196	15,865	645	182	16,667

*Theology taught at affiliates and federated institutions of provincially assisted universities and at Regis College. All other arts and science enrolment of affiliates included with constituent university.

†Includes Scarborough and Erindale Colleges.

TABLE 7

Degrees conferred at Ontario universities 1967-68 and 1968-69

University	Doctoral degrees				Master's degrees				Bachelor's degrees (6)			
	1967-68 Humanities & Soc. Sc.	Sc.	1968-69 Humanities & Soc. Sc.	Sc.	1967-68 Humanities & Soc. Sc.	Sc.	1968-69 Humanities & Soc. Sc.	Sc.	1967-68 Humanities & Soc. Sc.	Sc.	1968-69 Humanities & Soc. Sc.	Sc.
Brock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	12	117	19
Carleton	1	11	1	10	122	43	137	47	848(2)	181	791(2)	220
Guelph(1)	5	77	1	69	17	98	14	45	258	313	294	378
Lakehead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	34	217	81
Laurentian(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292	42	255	33
McMaster	5(3)	51	7(3)	46	164(3)	80	211(3)	78	605(3)	477	829(3)	472
Ottawa(1)	17	13	12	19	135(4)	14	146(4)	3	376(7)	158	660(7)	266
Queen's	14	25	17	33	82	83	77	86	530(3)	659	793(8)	758
Toronto	59(4)	112	90(4)	109	823(4)	328	1,109(4)	403	2,278(3)	1,391	2,516(3)	1,506
Trent(1)	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	91	25	141	51
Waterloo(1)	9	31	5	32	68	146	27	167	317	472(5)	341	573(5)
Wat. Luth.	—	—	—	—	23(3)	—	41(3)	6	720(3)	68	900(3)	75
Western(1)	9	34	12	39	254	116	256	97	1,313(9)	336	1,268(9)	346
Windsor	2	10	8	39	66(3)	34	84(3)	63	524(3)	235	503(3)	188
York(1)	—	6	3	—	78	6	110	15	576	31	603	43
Total	121	391	156	396	1,833	948	2,212	1,010	8,962	4,434	10,228	5,009

(1) 1968-69 figures do not include fall 1969 graduation.

(2) Includes journalism degrees.

(3) Includes religion, theology and divinity degrees.

(4) Includes education degrees.

(5) Includes optometry degrees.

(6) Includes all undergraduate and first professional degrees (i.e., LL.B., M.D., etc.)

(7) Includes journalism, religion, theology, divinity and education degrees.

(8) Includes religion, theology, divinity and education degrees.

(9) Includes journalism, religion, theology and divinity degrees.

TABLE 8

Full time teaching staff at provincially assisted universities in Ontario 1964-65 to 1968-69

University	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Brock	7	25	60	79	94
Carleton	158	187	219	321	367
Guelph	290	220	314	379	455
Lakehead	31	44	89	117	146
Laurentian	49	57	86	110	133
Algoma	—	—	—	11	18
Nipissing	—	—	—	6	10
McMaster	230	293	307	421	472
Osgoode	15	19	19	—	—
Ottawa	255	319	369	448	520
Queens	333	365	449	512	557
Toronto—Main	956	1,034	1,281	1,532	1,776
Scarborough	14	30	36	71	83
Erindale	—	8	4	19	34
Trent	15	30	54	76	97
Waterloo	215	297	368	448	461
Western	382	442	532	639	695
Windsor	154	165	206	250	296
York	77	124	223	312	471
SUB-TOTAL—Provincially Assisted Universities	3,181	3,659	4,616	5,751	6,685
*O.C.A.	66	74	81	86	86
TOTAL	3,247	3,733	4,697	5,737	6,771

*Includes some part time teachers on full time equivalent basis.

TABLE 9

Average academic salaries, by rank at the provincially assisted universities in Ontario 1967-68—1968-69

RANK	1967-68	1968-69
Dean	\$21,161	\$21,256
Professor (with administrative duties)	17,674	19,281
Professor (without administrative duties)	16,660	17,882
Associate Professor	12,922	13,845
Assistant Professor	10,198	11,107
Lecturer	8,199	8,900
Instructor	6,626	7,192

Average academic salaries for faculties of medicine 1967-68—1968-69

RANK	1967-68	1968-69
Dean	\$29,700	\$31,618
Professor (with administrative duties)	22,605	23,176
Professor (without administrative duties)	18,504	18,920
Associate Professor	15,111	16,416
Assistant Professor	12,499	13,341
Lecturer and Instructor	8,982	11,354
Geographical Full-Time	17,198	17,591

TABLE 10A

Breakdown of formula operating grants for 1967-68

University	F. T. E. Enrol.	Basic Income Units	Basic Oper. Income @ \$1320	Less Formula Fees	Formula Grant	Additional* Oper. Grants	Total Operating Grants
Brock	796.8	903.3	\$ 1,192,356	\$ 383,576	\$ 808,780	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,308,780
Carleton	6,307.4	8,434.8	11,133,936	2,920,705	8,213,231	—	8,213,231
Guelph	4,426.8	8,376.6	11,057,112	2,211,510	8,845,602	1,120,000	9,965,602
Lakehead	1,914.9	2,190.1	2,890,932	853,019	2,037,913	1,025,000	3,062,913
Laurentian	1,540.0	1,703.0	2,247,960	742,425	1,505,535	1,070,000	2,575,535
Algoma	149.0	—	—	—	—	165,000	165,000
Nipissing	97.2	—	—	—	—	125,000	125,000
McMaster	6,184.5	10,631.3	14,033,316	2,910,519	11,122,797	1,400,000	12,522,797
Ottawa	6,709.4	11,586.4	15,294,048	3,064,523	12,229,525	1,244,000	13,473,525
Queen's	6,827.6	12,125.0	16,005,000	3,235,561	12,769,439	—	12,769,439
Toronto—Main	19,345.5	40,008.9	52,811,748	9,029,579	43,782,169	4,262,362	48,044,531
Scarborough	1,127.3	1,127.3	1,488,036	542,954	945,082	1,275,000	2,220,082
Erindale	205.0	205.0	270,600	98,660	171,940	660,000	831,940
Trent	762.3	904.8	1,194,336	366,972	827,364	1,500,000	2,327,364
Waterloo	6,205.5	12,461.1	16,448,652	3,028,193	13,420,459	149,000	13,569,459
Western	8,713.0	14,441.8	19,063,176	4,103,863	14,959,313	700,000	15,659,313
Windsor	4,132.3	5,851.0	7,723,320	1,984,288	5,739,032	140,000	5,879,032
York	5,044.9	6,583.0	8,689,560	2,417,111	6,272,449	1,350,000	7,622,449
SUB-TOTAL	80,489.4	137,533.4	\$181,544,088	\$37,893,458	\$143,650,630	\$17,685,362	\$161,335,992
Wat. Luth. @ 50%	1,825.4	2,026.45	2,674,914	871,790	1,803,124	—	1,803,124
Other Ch. Rel. @ 50%	2,480.2	2,588.6	3,416,952	1,083,498	2,333,454	165,020	2,498,474
Osgoode	566.0	—	—	—	—	500,000	500,000
O. C. A.	1,024.0	—	—	—	—	452,000	452,000
TOTAL	86,385.0	142,148.45	\$187,635,954	\$39,848,746	\$147,787,208	\$18,802,382	\$166,589,590

Waterloo Lutheran University and other church related institutions were paid the greater of 50% formula grant and the 1966-67 federal grant allocation.

The calculations shown are on the 50% basis of support. The additional grant was to bring the operating grant to the 1966-67 federal grant level.

The grants to Guelph and Waterloo have been adjusted to account for the spring semester enrolment.

This table excludes the \$2,150,000, \$160,000 and \$250,000 paid to Royal Ontario Museum, Royal Botanical Gardens, and Art Gallery of Ontario respectively.

F.T.E. enrolment includes additional registration of undergraduates in the winter term. Graduates included are only those in the fall term.

The formula for operating grants was not used in computing the grants for Osgoode or the Ontario College of Art.

"Basic Income Units" represent weighted enrolment as calculated for formula purposes. "Basic Operating Income" is derived by multiplying the number of basic income units by the value of the basic income unit.

"Formula Fees" are calculated, for the various programs of study, based on the median of the actual fees in effect.

*This column includes additional grants for emerging universities, bilingualism, major new programs (trimester at Guelph, health sciences at McMaster, library and dentistry at the University of Western Ontario, law at Windsor) and other extra-formula items recommended by the Committee on University Affairs.

TABLE 10B

Breakdown of formula operating grants for 1968-69

	F.T.E. Enrol.	Basic Income Units	Basic Oper. Income @\$1450	Less Formula Fees	Formula Grant	Additional* Oper. Grants	Total Operating Grants (Estimated)
Brock	1,256.5	1,469.9	\$ 2,131,355	\$ 604,974	\$ 1,526,381	\$ 1,777,142	\$ 3,303,523
Carleton	7,427.2	10,042.7	14,561,915	3,528,438	11,033,477	100,000	11,133,477
Guelph	5,663.5	10,218.6	14,816,970	2,697,991	12,118,979	1,225,000	13,343,979
Lakehead	2,471.4	2,944.6	4,269,670	1,083,127	3,186,543	1,266,270	4,452,813
Laurentian	1,863.8	2,166.3	3,141,135	898,424	2,242,711	1,187,220	3,429,931
Algoma	275.2	275.2	399,040	132,191	266,849	—	266,849
Nipissing	140.7	140.7	204,015	67,536	136,479	—	136,479
McMaster	7,384.0	12,842.4	18,621,480	3,466,031	15,175,449	1,950,000	17,125,449
Ottawa	7,897.9	13,695.4	19,858,330	3,568,164	16,290,166	1,465,083	17,755,249
Queen's	7,691.0	13,691.2	19,852,240	3,646,115	16,206,125	—	16,206,125
Toronto—Main	20,882.9	42,957.6	62,288,520	9,718,556	52,569,964	4,460,487	57,030,451
Scarborough	1,595.7	1,595.7	2,313,765	768,226	1,545,539	1,388,259	2,933,798
Erindale	539.3	539.3	781,985	259,529	522,456	781,985	1,304,441
Trent	1,161.6	1,373.0	1,990,850	558,285	1,432,565	1,682,363	3,114,928
Waterloo	7,900.9	15,685.7	22,744,265	3,824,341	18,919,924	45,000	18,964,924
Western	10,152.1	16,810.1	24,374,645	4,765,260	19,609,379	825,000	20,434,379
Windsor	5,203.8	7,350.1	10,657,645	2,497,794	8,159,851	325,000	8,484,851
York	7,578.1	10,102.5	14,648,625	3,611,461	11,037,164	994,469	12,031,633
SUB-TOTAL	97,085.6	163,901.0	\$237,656,450	\$45,676,449	\$191,980,001	\$19,473,278	\$211,453,279
Waterloo Lutheran @ 50%	1,936.3	2,149.9	3,117,355	924,991	2,192,364	—	2,192,364
Other Church Related @ 50%	2,352.5	2,582.2	3,744,190	1,080,789	2,663,401	122,415	2,785,816
O.C.A.	1,042.0	—	—	—	—	598,000	598,000
Computer Grants	—	—	—	—	—	3,646,614	3,646,614
TOTAL	102,416.4	168,633.1	\$244,517,995	\$47,682,229	\$196,835,766	\$23,840,307	\$220,476,073

Waterloo Lutheran University and other church related institutions were paid the greater of 50% formula grant and the 1966-67 federal grant allocation. The calculations shown are on the 50% basis of support. The additional grant was to bring the operating grant to the 1966-67 federal grant level.

Due to the trimester and co-operative programs of study at Guelph and Waterloo respectively, there will be adjustments to the grants shown above based on the spring semester enrolment.

This table excludes grants to related institutions and organizations such as Royal Ontario Museum, Royal Botanical Gardens, and the Art Gallery of Ontario.

F.T.E. enrolment includes additional registration of undergraduates in the winter term. Graduates included are only those in the fall term.

The formula for operating grants was not used in computing the grant for the Ontario College of Art.

"Basic Income Units" represent weighted enrolment as calculated for formula purposes. "Basic Operating Income" is derived by multiplying the number of basic income units by the value of the basic income unit.

"Formula Fees" are calculated, for the various programs of study, based on the median of the actual fees in effect.

*This column includes additional grants for emerging universities, bilingualism, major new programs (trimester at Guelph, health sciences at McMaster, library and dentistry at the University of Western Ontario, law at Windsor) and other extra-formula items recommended by the Committee on University Affairs.

TABLE 10C

Breakdown of formula operating grants for 1969-70 (Projected)

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University	F. T. E. Enrol.	Basic Income Units	Basic Oper. Income @ \$1530	Less Formula Fees	Formula Grant	Additional* Oper. Grants	Total Operating Grants
Brock	1,699.0	1,999.0	\$ 3,058,470	\$ 817,289	\$ 2,241,181	\$ 1,765,314	\$ 4,006,495
Carleton	8,141.9	10,887.4	16,657,722	3,833,264	12,824,458	—	12,824,458
Guelph	6,422.5	12,205.4	18,674,262	3,047,712	15,626,550	400,000	16,026,550
Lakehead	2,903.2	3,499.7	5,354,541	1,260,737	4,093,804	1,313,402	5,407,206
Laurentian	2,055.8	2,411.0	3,688,830	993,229	2,695,601	1,205,426	3,901,027
Algoma	341.0	341.0	521,730	163,805	357,925	—	357,925
Nipissing	151.7	151.7	232,101	72,816	159,285	—	159,285
McMaster	8,463.3	15,139.4	23,163,282	3,882,567	19,280,715	1,850,000	21,130,715
Ottawa	8,828.0	15,843.5	24,240,555	3,949,383	20,291,172	1,696,839	21,988,011
Queen's	8,360.2	15,364.8	23,508,144	3,938,198	19,569,946	—	19,569,946
Toronto—Main	21,648.9	46,800.2	71,604,306	9,887,018	61,717,288	1,035,714	62,753,002
Scarborough	1,855.0	1,855.0	2,838,150	893,150	1,945,000	1,135,260	3,080,260
Erindale	1,040.0	1,040.0	1,591,200	500,650	1,090,550	1,432,080	2,522,630
Trent	1,404.7	1,695.8	2,594,574	677,877	1,916,697	1,658,627	3,575,324
Waterloo	8,890.9	16,994.6	26,001,738	4,287,828	21,713,910	—	21,713,910
Western	10,803.6	19,204.2	29,382,426	5,097,832	24,284,594	542,200	24,826,794
Windsor	6,274.4	8,852.2	13,543,866	3,013,321	10,530,545	200,000	10,730,545
York	9,901.1	13,608.3	20,820,699	4,740,045	16,080,654	—	16,080,654
SUB-TOTAL	109,185.2	187,893.2	\$287,476,596	\$51,056,721	\$236,419,875	\$14,234,862	\$250,654,737
Wat. Luth. @50%	2,024.7	2,281.0	3,489,930	969,110	2,520,820	—	2,520,820
Other Ch. Rel. @50%	2,316.7	2,753.65	4,213,085	1,101,419	3,111,666	85,066	3,196,732
Bar Admission	—	—	—	—	—	200,000	200,000
O. C. A.	1,050.0	—	—	—	—	800,000	800,000
Computer Grants	—	—	—	—	—	5,200,000	5,200,000
TOTAL	114,576.6	192,927.85	\$295,179,611	\$53,127,250	\$242,052,361	\$20,519,928	\$262,572,289

Waterloo Lutheran University and other church related institutions were paid the greater of 50% formula grant and the 1966-67 federal grant allocation.

The calculations shown are on the 50% basis of support. The additional grant was to bring the operating grant to the 1966-67 federal grant level.

Due to the trimester and co-operative programs of study at Guelph and Waterloo respectively, there will be adjustments to the grants shown above based on the spring semester enrolment.

This table excludes grants to related institutions and organizations such as Royal Ontario Museum, Royal Botanical Gardens, and the Art Gallery of Ontario.

F. T. E. enrolment includes additional registration of undergraduates in the winter term. Graduates included are only those in the fall term.

The formula for operating grants was not used in computing the grant for the Ontario College of Art.

"Basic Income Units" represent weighted enrolment as calculated for formula purposes. "Basic Operating Income" is derived by multiplying the number of basic income units by the value of the basic income unit.

"Formula Fees" are calculated, for the various programs of study, based on the median of the actual fees in effect.

*This column includes additional grants for emerging universities, bilingualism, major new programs (trimester at Guelph, health sciences at McMaster, library and dentistry at the University of Western Ontario, law at Windsor) and other extra-formula items recommended by the Committee on University Affairs.

TABLE 11

Comparison of provincial operating grants from 1967-68 to 1969-70

University	1967-68	1968-69	Grants Recommended 1969-70	Inc. 1968-69 over 1967-68	% Inc.	Inc. 1969-70 over 1968-69	% Inc.
Brock	\$ 2,308,780	\$ 3,303,523	\$ 4,006,495	\$ 994,743	43.1	\$ 702,972	21.3
Carleton	8,213,231	11,133,477	12,824,458	2,920,246	35.6	1,690,981	15.2
Guelph	9,965,602	13,343,979	16,026,550	3,378,377	33.9	2,682,571	20.1
Lakehead	3,062,913	4,452,813	5,407,206	1,389,900	45.4	954,393	21.4
Laurentian	2,575,535	3,429,931	3,901,027	854,396	33.2	471,096	13.7
Algoma	165,000	266,849	357,925	101,849	61.7	91,076	34.1
Nipissing	125,000	136,479	159,285	11,479	9.2	22,806	16.7
McMaster	12,522,797	17,125,449	21,130,715	4,602,652	36.8	4,005,266	23.4
Ottawa	13,473,525	17,755,249	21,988,011	4,281,724	31.8	4,232,762	23.8
Queen's	12,769,439	16,206,125	19,569,946	3,436,686	26.9	3,363,821	20.8
Toronto	48,044,531	57,030,451	62,753,002	8,985,920	18.7	5,722,551	10.0
Scarborough	2,220,082	2,933,798	3,080,260	713,716	32.1	146,462	5.0
Erindale	831,940	1,304,441	2,522,630	472,501	56.8	1,218,189	93.4
Trent	2,327,364	3,114,928	3,575,324	787,564	33.8	460,396	14.8
Waterloo	13,569,459	18,964,924	21,713,910	5,395,465	39.8	2,748,986	14.5
Western	15,659,313	20,434,379	24,826,794	4,775,066	30.5	4,392,415	21.5
Windsor	5,879,032	8,484,851	10,730,545	2,605,819	44.3	2,245,694	26.5
York	7,622,449	12,031,633	16,080,654	4,409,184	57.8	4,049,021	33.7
SUB-TOTAL	\$161,335,992	\$211,453,279	\$250,654,737	\$50,117,287	31.1	\$39,201,458	18.5
Waterloo Lutheran	1,803,124	2,192,364	2,520,896	389,240	21.6	328,532	15.0
Other Church							
Related Insts.	2,498,474	2,785,816	3,196,656	287,342	11.5	410,840	14.7
O.C.A.	452,000	598,000	800,000	146,000	32.3	202,000	33.8
Osgoode (1)	500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bar Admission (2)	—	—	200,000	—	—	200,000	—
Colleges of							
Education (3)	—	—	8,560,000	—	—	—	—
Computer Grants	—	3,646,614	5,200,000	3,646,614	—	1,553,386	42.6
Other Grants (4)	443,703	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	\$167,033,293	\$220,676,073	\$271,132,289	\$54,586,483	32.7	\$41,896,216	22.9
Art Gallery	250,000	425,000	700,000	175,000	70.0	275,000	64.7
Royal Bot. Gdns	160,000	200,000	200,000	40,000	25.0	—	—
ROM	2,150,000	2,700,000	3,595,000	550,000	25.6	895,000	33.1
TOTAL (5)	\$169,593,293	\$224,001,073	\$275,627,289	\$55,351,483	32.6	\$43,066,216	19.2

(1) Operating grants for Osgoode Hall Law School are included in York University totals for 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(2) 1969-70 will be the first year of direct payment to the Law Society towards the Bar Admission Program.

(3) Grants to the colleges of education formed part of the Department of Education budget prior to 1969-70.

Grants in 1967-68 totalled \$5 579,000 and in 1968-69—\$6,059,000.

(4) Includes \$181,404 towards processing of student awards application forms; \$18,466 to Public Works for Guelph; and \$243,833 as special capital grant to O.C.A.

(5) These totals do not include grants for principal and interest repayments of capital debentures.

TABLE 12

Provincial operating grants to church related institutions

Institution	1967-68	Estimated 1968-69	Recom- mended 1969-70
	\$	\$	\$
Laurentian :			
Collège de Hearst	15,120	21,583	36,225
Huntington College	41,892	41,892	11,782
Thornloe College	16,927	5,320	5,642
University of Sudbury	60,524	70,082	89,250
McMaster Divinity College	21,073	21,073	21,073
Ottawa :			
Collège Bruyère*	56,557	—	—
Collège de Cornwall*	34,020	—	—
St. Augustine's College	103,410	103,410	103,410
St. Paul's College	205,157	267,635	297,795
Queen's Theological College	27,724	27,724	27,724
Toronto :			
St. Michael's College	492,103	572,068	602,413
Trinity College	184,300	196,941	205,938
Victoria College	496,241	531,420	623,442
Knox College	29,942	34,962	37,899
Wycliffe College	24,951	24,951	26,215
Waterloo :			
St. Jerome's College	150,494	220,239	398,837
Renison College	20,268	28,944	50,775
St. Paul's College	3,260	5,689	5,443
Conrad Grebel College	12,237	22,545	41,192
Western :			
Brescia College	166,966	203,639	217,251
Huron College	168,004	194,519	198,578
King's College	119,010	145,436	143,862
Windsor (Theology)†	2,550	—	—
Regis College	45,744	45,744	51,910
Waterloo Lutheran	1,803,124	2,192,364	2,520,896
TOTAL	\$4,301,598	\$4,978,180	\$5,717,552

*Collège Bruyère and Collège de Cornwall ceased to operate after 1967-68.

†Holy Redeemer College ceased to operate its seminary after 1967-68.

TABLE 13

Operating revenue at provincially assisted universities (1)

	Actual 1966-67 \$000's	Actual 1967-68 \$000's	Estimates for 1968-69 \$000's	Percentage of Total Income		
				1966-67 %	1967-68 %	1968-69 %
Student Fees	32,232	40,008	45,673	22.27	18.87	17.05
Gifts for Operating Purposes	672	784	967	.44	.36	.36
Endowment Income	1,162	1,724	1,042	1.09	.81	.38
Other Income	7,155	8,109	8,495	4.72	3.82	3.17
SUB-TOTAL	41,221	50,625	56,177	27.54	23.88	20.99
Government Grants	109,753	161,372	211,452	72.46	76.12	79.01
TOTAL INCOME	150,974	211,997	267,629	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Excludes grants and revenue for Ontario College of Art, Osgoode Hall Law School (except in 1968-69), Royal Botanical Gardens and Royal Ontario Museum and excludes grants representing scholarship allocations to universities but includes grants for Extended Graduate Program and New Universities Library Project. Data reported excludes university revenues associated with ancillary enterprises, assisted/sponsored research, student aid, debt servicing, and fee income other than academic fees for non-degree courses. Revenues reported relate to the university fiscal year ending 30th June.

TABLE 14A

Capital financing through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation

University	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brock	300,000	1,595,000	4,425,000	2,950,000	4,250,000
Carleton	4,450,000	5,450,000	7,400,000	8,090,000	9,575,000
Guelph	250,000	1,600,000	6,825,000	17,700,000	14,430,000
Lakehead	500,000	1,230,000	1,520,000	5,625,000	9,235,000
Laurentian	2,000,000	1,949,000	510,000	2,500,000	5,705,000
McMaster	3,000,000	6,150,000	7,785,000	6,467,000	11,945,000
Ottawa	600,000	8,445,000	8,800,000	762,000	3,014,000
Queen's	4,250,000	4,875,000	2,075,000	3,100,000	8,535,000
Toronto	6,000,000	8,250,000	10,400,000	13,400,000	13,930,000
Scarborough	3,500,000	10,450,000	3,900,000	1,625,000	350,000
Erindale	—	—	850,000	2,400,000	2,275,000
Trent	300,000	2,295,000	2,750,000	5,975,000	8,085,000
Waterloo	5,000,000	10,100,000	13,500,000	11,750,000	12,820,000
Western	3,250,000	7,050,000	6,675,000	2,700,000	8,665,000
Windsor	5,200,000	5,800,000	2,600,000	2,225,000	5,440,000
York	7,000,000	14,000,000	13,000,000	12,725,000	14,720,000
TOTAL	\$45,600,000	\$ 89,239,300	\$ 93,105,000	\$ 99,994,800	\$132,974,000*

*This total includes \$7,974,000 in special advances to make the new level of capital assistance retroactive to 1967-68.

TABLE 14B

Capital financing through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation—1969-70

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University	1969-70 Excluding Health Science Facilities	1969-70 Health Science Facilities			1969-70 Total including Health Sciences Facilities
		O.U.C.A.C.	Advanced through Health Sciences Vote	Refundable from O.H.S.C.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brock	1,869,000	—	—	—	1,869,000
Carleton	5,164,000	—	—	—	5,164,000
Guelph	5,239,000	—	—	—	5,239,000
Lakehead	5,064,000	—	—	—	5,064,000
Laurentian	2,708,000	—	—	—	2,708,000
McMaster	10,474,000	13,316,000	8,063,000	7,234,000	39,087,000
Ottawa	7,873,000	—	—	—	7,873,000
Queen's	3,587,000	603,000	661,000	28,000	4,879,000
Toronto	11,139,000	4,956,000	4,955,000	—	21,050,000
Scarborough	904,000	—	—	—	904,000
Erindale	9,569,000	—	—	—	9,569,000
Trent	871,000	—	—	—	871,000
Waterloo	7,511,000	—	—	—	7,511,000
Western	6,464,000	125,000	97,000	—	6,686,000
Windsor	6,289,000	—	—	—	6,289,000
York	16,894,000	—	—	—	16,894,000
TOTAL	\$101,619,000	\$19,000,000	\$13,776,000	\$7,262,000	\$141,657,000

TABLE 15A

Ontario Student Awards Program 1966-67
As of March 31, 1967

Institutions	No. of Loans	Value	Average	No. of Grants	Value	Average
UNIVERSITIES						
Brock	187	\$ 86,269	\$461	140	\$ 32,953	\$235
Carleton	1,180	564,205	471	814	205,377	252
Guelph	1,203	646,585	538	880	245,384	279
Lakehead	418	192,028	459	286	77,625	271
Laurentian	659	352,220	534	552	152,196	275
McMaster	1,220	584,925	480	906	211,654	233
Ontario College of Art	347	148,420	428	258	65,170	252
Osgoode Hall Law School	335	186,555	556	294	89,617	304
University of Ottawa	1,472	736,421	500	941	256,694	273
Queen's University	1,377	758,106	551	1,201	350,582	291
Royal Military College	5	1,735	347	5	1,165	233
University of Toronto	4,404	2,307,400	523	3,202	886,541	276
Trent	257	126,932	493	170	48,305	284
Waterloo	2,038	1,004,301	493	1,707	421,257	246
Waterloo Lutheran	1,009	541,185	536	779	225,335	289
Western Ontario	2,814	1,472,396	524	2,217	626,257	282
Windsor	937	468,484	500	698	191,561	274
York	824	424,213	515	646	164,668	255
SUB-TOTAL	20,686	\$10,602,380	\$545	15,696	\$4,252,341	\$270
TEACHERS' COLLEGES						
Hamilton	64	\$ 20,740	\$324	33	\$ 5,205	\$157
Lakehead	34	20,795	611	23	4,750	206
Lakeshore	96	39,440	410	81	15,460	191
London	107	43,240	404	87	17,930	206
North Bay	118	55,465	470	107	23,959	224
Ottawa	160	63,995	399	154	26,545	154
Peterborough	101	39,660	393	82	14,994	183
Stratford	90	34,784	386	78	15,070	193
Sudbury	123	51,305	417	96	13,490	141
Toronto	177	68,721	388	104	27,860	268
Ottawa	70	24,360	348	65	7,751	119
Windsor	35	14,625	417	27	5,620	208
St. Catharines	26	9,875	379	19	3,275	172
SUB-TOTAL	1,201	\$ 487,005	\$406	956	\$ 181,909	\$190

Institutions	No. of Loans	Value	Average	No. of Grants	Value	Average
TECH. TRADE AND VOCATIONAL INST.						
Eastern Ontario	360	\$ 145,535	\$405	295	\$ 59,797	\$202
Hamilton	148	63,392	428	116	22,600	195
Northern Ontario	298	43,515	481	257	66,083	257
Ryerson	975	657,307	674	1,190	269,598	227
Western Ontario	166	68,525	412	143	28,920	202
Provincial Institute of Mining	66	28,515	432	59	13,640	231
Ontario Vocational—London	125	42,435	339	123	19,992	163
Ontario Vocational—Ottawa	108	42,938	397	102	24,060	236
Ontario Vocational—Sault Ste. Marie	121	58,735	485	111	25,626	231
Provincial Institute of Trades	88	37,669	428	76	16,805	221
Institute of Auto. Trade and Occupations	18	6,780	543	10	1,930	481
SUB-TOTAL	2,473	\$ 1,195,346	\$523	2,482	\$ 549,051	\$222
OTHER INSTITUTIONS						
Chiropractic	44	\$ 38,330	871	—	—	—
Kemptville Agricultural	18	5,830	323	12	1,685	140
Optometry	8	6,290	786	—	—	—
Forest Ranger	24	9,435	393	13	1,955	150
Western Ont. Agriculture	5	1,485	297	—	—	—
Bar Admission Course	131	30,955	236	18	3,935	218
Schools of Nursing	263	81,899	311	185	28,956	157
SUB-TOTAL	493	\$ 174,224	\$348	228	\$ 36,531	\$161
Ontario students outside Ontario	7,453	3,950,346	530	895	262,875	294
TOTAL	32,306	\$16,409,301	\$512	20,257	\$5,282,707	\$260

TABLE 15B

Ontario Student Awards Program—1967-68
As of March 20, 1968

Institution	Loans	No. of Loans	Average	Grants	No. of Grants	Average
UNIVERSITIES						
Brock	\$ 162,148	311	\$521	\$ 120,195	305	\$394
Carleton	1,024,325	1,769	580	976,616	1,678	582
Guelph	1,414,745	2,495	568	1,519,681	2,459	618
Lakehead	461,955	796	580	444,810	781	569
Laurentian	535,790	922	581	481,520	905	533
McMaster	1,034,440	1,920	538	850,054	1,879	453
Ontario College of Art	237,600	428	556	179,702	414	434
Osgoode Hall Law School	247,672	401	617	300,472	394	762
Ottawa	754,880	1,229	614	625,748	1,128	555
Queen's	1,214,690	2,072	587	1,218,018	2,004	607
Royal Military College	6,475	15	431	2,125	12	177
Toronto	3,827,505	6,848	559	3,513,048	6,571	534
Trent	236,038	418	564	215,421	402	535
Waterloo	1,629,134	3,032	538	1,306,147	2,951	442
Waterloo Lutheran	781,026	1,372	569	751,445	1,354	554
Western Ontario	2,121,980	3,868	548	1,879,721	3,758	501
Windsor	785,110	1,376	571	752,816	1,359	553
York	787,125	1,375	573	716,463	1,341	534
Bar Admission Course	104,960	184	571	117,698	178	661
SUB-TOTAL	\$17,367,598	30,831	\$564	\$15,971,700	29,873	\$534
TEACHERS' COLLEGES						
Hamilton	57,595	119	483	28,496	111	257
Lakehead	26,110	57	458	15,880	56	283
Lakeshore	51,345	115	447	22,007	105	210
London	88,311	175	504	48,246	170	283
North Bay	88,335	180	490	52,975	176	300
Ottawa	126,580	223	567	82,040	217	378
Peterborough	57,440	121	475	27,005	115	235
Stratford	69,977	139	504	36,255	134	271
Sudbury	42,210	82	515	23,962	82	292
Toronto	124,215	268	463	57,410	254	226
University of Ottawa	77,720	144	539	44,140	142	310
Windsor	30,840	58	531	18,325	58	316
St. Catharines	20,520	47	536	8,570	46	186
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 861,198	1,728	\$499	\$ 465,311	1,666	\$280

Institution	Loans	No. of Loans	Average	Grants	No. of Grants	Average
COLLEGES OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY & OTHER INSTITUTIONS						
Algonquin—School of Business	\$ 145,750	276	\$528	\$ 89,546	270	\$331
Institute of Technology	131,490	260	505	71,436	248	288
Ontario Vocational Centre	64,165	129	498	37,397	127	295
Cambrian —Sault Ste. Marie Campus	90,400	187	484	47,835	184	259
Sudbury Campus	32,020	72	445	17,120	71	241
North Bay Campus	11,950	32	373	5,140	28	183
Centennial	110,860	233	475	66,945	225	297
Centralia Agricultural College	1,460	5	292	550	6	91
Conestoga	32,015	73	438	15,470	67	231
Confederation	29,055	69	421	11,850	68	174
Durham	9,170	24	382	4,260	22	193
Fanshawe	122,525	242	507	71,094	232	306
Georgian	14,185	34	417	6,580	32	205
George Brown—Nassau Campus	59,755	115	520	36,380	116	314
Dartnell Campus	19,522	45	433	10,716	43	249
Humber	21,675	52	416	11,825	50	236
Kemptville Agricultural College	18,250	51	357	7,000	51	137
Lambton	9,425	26	362	3,900	25	156
Loyalist	13,345	36	370	5,475	34	161
Mohawk	154,965	336	462	99,755	328	304
Niagara	24,465	61	401	12,115	56	216
Northern	7,580	16	473	4,940	17	290
Northern Ontario Institute	145,285	272	534	73,794	266	277
Ontario Forest Rangers	14,220	40	355	6,310	39	161
Provincial Institute of Mining	33,515	63	532	23,740	63	377
Provincial Institute of Auto. & Allied Trades	2,260	5	452	1,120	5	224
Ridgetown Agricultural College	4,070	13	313	2,150	12	179
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	1,190,475	2,233	533	907,439	2,166	418
Seneca	53,425	117	457	26,285	117	225
Sheridan	25,565	64	415	11,625	59	197
Sir Sandford Fleming	55,570	124	448	27,310	113	242
St. Clair	107,070	243	440	52,650	229	229
St. Lawrence	38,480	93	414	16,930	88	192
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 2,793,962	5,641	\$495	\$ 1,787,082	5,475	\$326
Nursing schools in Ontario	95,655	311	307	47,209	286	165
Private schools in Ontario	417,550	453	921	—	—	—
Canadian institutions outside Ontario	747,240	1,296	578	704,375	1,244	566
Other Canadian institutions	50,574	70	722	—	—	—
American institutions	1,092,470	1,203	908	—	—	—
European institutions	111,235	123	904	—	—	—
TOTAL	\$23,537,482	41,656	\$565	\$18,975,677	38,258	\$495

TABLE 15C

Ontario Student Awards Program—1968-69
As of July 21, 1969

	No. of Loans	Value	Average Loan Per Student	No. of Grants	Value	Average Grant Per Student
UNIVERSITIES						
Brock	549	\$ 266,080	\$485	529	\$ 221,860	\$419
Carleton	1,854	977,775	527	1,708	1,073,410	628
College of Art	412	193,995	471	375	143,355	382
Guelph	3,012	1,625,505	540	2,775	1,926,675	694
Lakehead	953	481,715	505	956	560,495	586
Laurentian	1,040	543,053	522	1,014	580,242	572
McMaster	2,262	1,104,010	488	2,098	916,460	437
Ottawa	1,478	792,489	536	1,318	713,628	541
Queen's	2,237	1,191,094	532	2,039	1,300,206	638
Royal Military College	3	930	310	2	450	225
Toronto	7,376	3,651,451	495	7,065	3,687,245	522
Trent	*	*	*	535	315,430	590
Waterloo	3,199	1,557,910	487	3,028	1,400,025	462
Waterloo Lutheran	1,396	725,650	520	1,323	699,965	529
Western	3,898	1,969,640	506	3,664	1,905,620	520
Windsor	1,851	960,190	519	1,839	998,835	543
York	2,264	1,128,285	498	2,119	1,161,415	548
Bar Admission Course	208	117,805	566	206	135,205	656
SUB-TOTAL	33,992	\$17,287,577	\$509	32,593	\$17,740,521	\$544
TEACHERS' COLLEGES						
Hamilton	201	83,518	416	197	62,090	\$315
Lakehead	93	41,195	443	91	30,410	334
Lakeshore	221	104,037	471	221	90,738	411
London	227	108,020	476	226	89,254	395
North Bay	309	151,050	489	309	111,565	361
Ottawa	321	145,697	454	308	96,208	312
Peterborough	183	85,892	469	179	55,598	311
St. Catharines	56	24,270	433	49	13,045	266
Stratford	169	79,845	472	151	45,630	302
Sudbury	125	54,920	439	106	34,120	322
Toronto	448	214,325	478	412	165,605	402
University of Ottawa	145	73,531	507	94	41,034	437
Windsor	109	50,145	460	102	37,300	366
SUB-TOTAL	2,607	\$ 1,216,445	\$467	2,445	\$ 872,597	\$357

	No. of Loans	Value	Average Loan Per Student	No. of Grants	Value	Average Grant Per Student
COLLEGES OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY						
Algonquin	830	\$ 355,570	\$428	746	\$ 210,310	\$282
Cambrian-North Bay	121	56,930	470	117	43,195	369
Cambrian-Sault Ste. Marie	249	122,210	491	252	84,406	339
Cambrian-Sudbury	*	*	*	164	45,360	277
Centennial	518	223,485	431	505	196,738	390
Conestoga	258	124,680	483	258	106,415	412
Confederation	220	97,100	441	217	68,480	316
Durham	*	*	*	45	12,210	271
Fanshawe	307	139,955	456	325	88,470	272
George Brown	212	106,305	501	228	106,760	468
Georgian	89	48,595	546	97	19,360	200
Humber	178	93,475	525	275	91,785	334
Lambton	*	*	*	59	14,355	243
Loyalist	120	48,256	402	120	28,229	235
Mohawk	494	200,722	406	474	127,071	268
Niagara	269	126,410	470	267	64,605	242
Northern-Haileybury	*	*	*	54	18,085	335
Northern-Kirkland Lake	264	139,690	529	263	130,285	495
Northern-Timmins	*	*	*	60	20,755	346
St. Clair	320	134,770	421	317	88,375	279
St. Lawrence-Kingston	*	*	*	150	50,690	338
St. Lawrence-Cornwall	*	*	*	112	24,650	220
Seneca	*	*	*	274	99,220	362
Sheridan-Brampton	*	*	*	213	75,910	356
Sheridan-Port Credit	*	*	*	9	4,050	450
Sir Sandford Fleming	*	*	*	223	70,590	317
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	2,340	1,160,550	496	2,291	906,500	396
SUB-TOTAL	6,789	\$ 3,178,703	\$468	8,115	\$ 2,797,856	\$345
OTHER INSTITUTIONS						
Nursing schools	*	*	*	352	\$ 33,870	\$ 96
Agricultural colleges	*	*	*	163	64,745	397
*Dept. of University Affairs	10,670	5,004,779	469	1,315	818,740	623
SUB-TOTAL	10,670	\$ 5,004,779	\$469	1,830	\$917,355	\$501
TOTAL	54,058	\$26,687,504	\$494	44,983	\$22,328,329	\$496

*Processed through the Department of University Affairs—no separate breakdown available.

TABLE 16A

Ontario Graduate Fellowships/Distribution of fellowships between candidates in the humanities and social sciences and candidates in the pure sciences and mathematics.

University	Humanities & Social Sciences			Quota 69/70	Pure Sciences & Mathematics			Quota 69/70	66/67	Totals*		Quota 69/70
	66/67	67/68	68/69		66/67	67/68	68/69			67/68	68/69	
Brock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Carleton	62	70	87	166	24	20	18	25	86	90	105	191
Guelph	7	19	42	57	8	22	25	51	15	41	67	113
Lakehead	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	5
Laurentian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
McMaster	75	98	124	198	88	96	86	76	163	193	210	274
Ottawa	86	136	160	209	36	31	42	39	122	167	202	248
Queen's	120	134	119	181	51	59	67	62	171	193	186	243
Toronto	613	713	703	761	162	191	220	203	775	904	923	964
Trent	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	5
Waterloo	135	146	194	198	32	71	84	95	167	217	278	293
Waterloo Lutheran	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	4	5
Western	170	154	150	205	58	82	88	80	228	236	278	285
Windsor	43	52	49	77	17	22	19	20	60	74	68	97
York	25	37	64	109	10	8	10	13	35	45	74	127
TOTAL	1,442	1,564	1,669	2,161	487	603	661	664	1,829	2,166	2,360	2,860
Increase over previous year	29%	8%	6.7%	29.4%	7.5%	23.8%	9.6%	—	16%	18%	8.9%	21.1%

*Where totals are greater than the sum of the two categories, allocation of the extra awards is left to the discretion of the university.

TABLE 16B

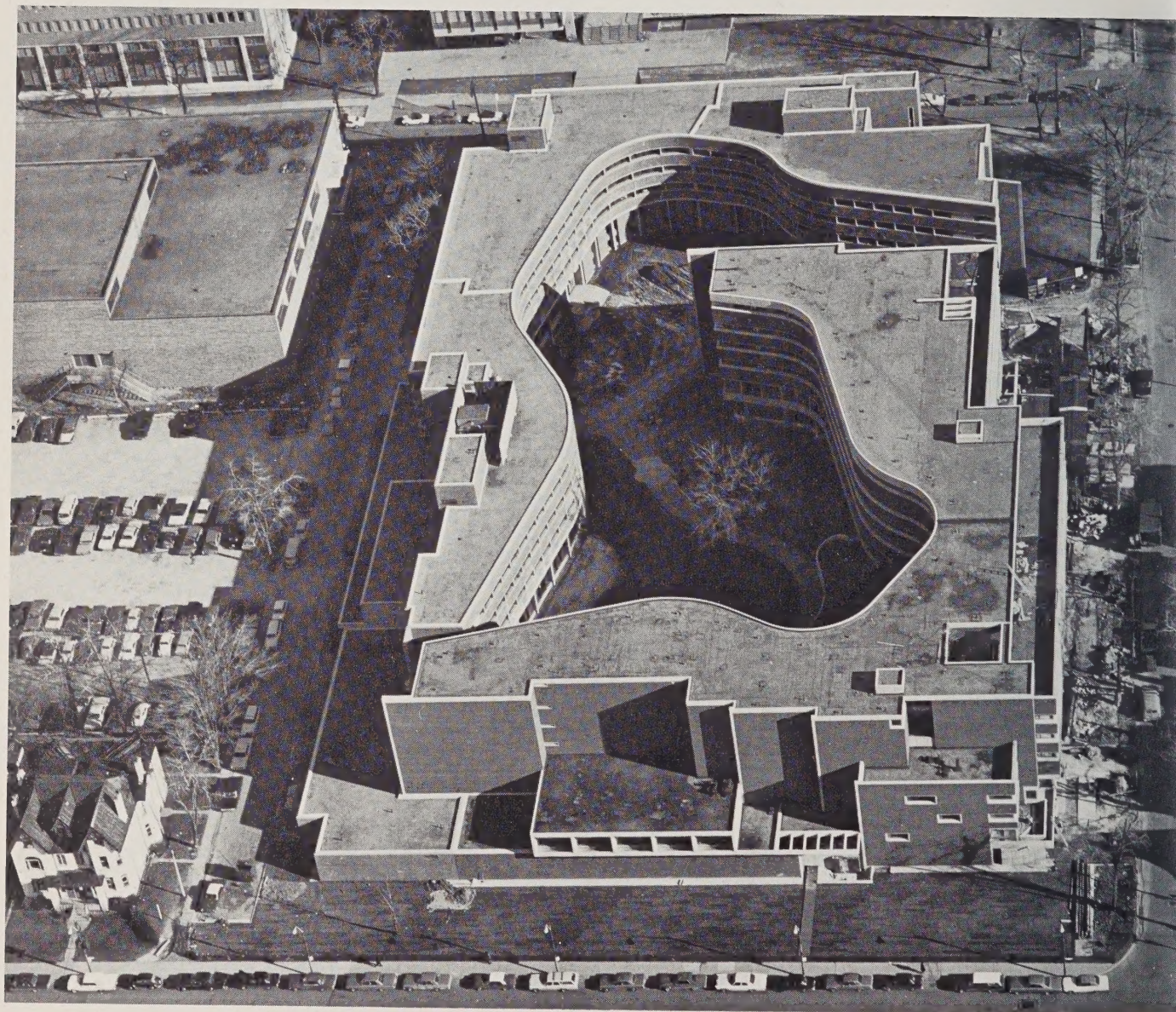
Ontario Graduate Fellowships/Summer supplements

University	Summer 1964	Summer 1965	Summer 1966	Summer 1967	Summer 1968
Carleton	32	34	60	65	69
Guelph	—	1	12	36	71
Lakehead	—	—	—	2	—
McMaster	96	109	158	183	222
Ottawa	44	73	81	126	154
Queen's	78	85	123	99	182
Toronto	330	544	643	632	701
Trent	—	2	3	1	—
Waterloo	32	73	93	153	246
Waterloo Lutheran	—	—	2	3	1
Western	97	139	181	123	177
Windsor	42	41	58	77	60
York	—	9	30	38	59
TOTAL	751	1,110	1,444	1,538	1,942
Increase over previous year	—	48%	30%	7%	26.3%

TABLE 16COntario Graduate Fellowships by country of origin
1969-70 winter awards and 1969 summer supplements

University	Canadian Citizens	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Common- wealth	Other	Total
Brock	4	—	1	—	—	5
Carleton	198	9	4	7	8	226
Guelph	117	1	8	9	3	138
Lakehead	11	—	—	—	—	11
Laurentian	—	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster	356	23	37	10	33	459
Ottawa	233	7	4	9	27	280
Queen's	256	16	24	9	10	315
Toronto	829	122	47	58	125	1,181
Trent	3	—	1	—	—	4
Waterloo	302	51	24	18	20	415
Waterloo Luth.	6	—	—	—	—	6
Western	260	21	31	22	14	348
Windsor	82	15	1	4	6	108
York	214	20	6	6	8	254
TOTAL	2,871	285	188	152	254	3,750
Percentage of total	76.6%	7.6%	5.0%	4.0%	6.8%	100.0%

- (1) These statistics include students who will receive awards of \$1500 for the regular 1969-70 academic year as well as those students who are receiving 1969 summer supplements of \$750. This amount may be awarded as a supplement to either a 1968 or a 1969 winter award. Both types of award are included in the 1969-70 estimates of \$6,000,000 for Ontario Graduate Fellowships.
- (2) All recipients other than Canadian citizens are landed immigrants except for a small number on student visas carried over from the previous year.





Report of the Committee on University Affairs 1968-69

Report of the Committee on University Affairs

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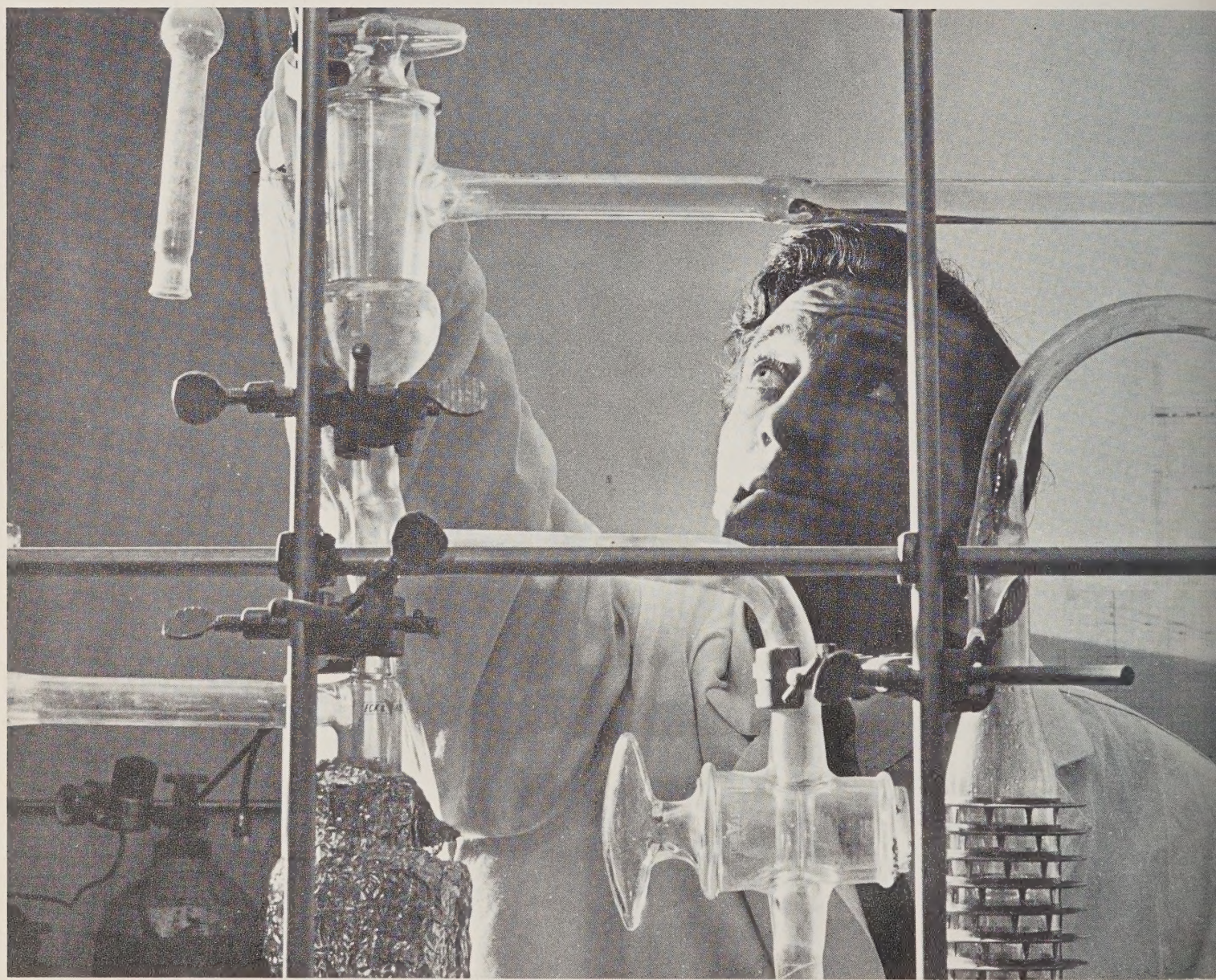
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The Honourable William G. Davis, Q.C.
Minister of University Affairs
Room 369
Parliament Buildings
Toronto 2, Ontario

Dear Mr. Davis

On behalf of the Committee on University Affairs I have the honour to present a report of the activities of the Committee for 1968-69.

The report contains, as well as a review of the formal actions of the Committee, some general discussion relating to new policy proposals now being prepared, and, for the first time, a detailed five-year forward view of university development in Ontario.

Yours sincerely

D. T. Wright
Chairman, Committee on University Affairs.

Terms of reference

The Committee on University Affairs operates under terms of reference established by order-in-council which charge the Committee

to study matters concerning the establishment, development, operation, expansion and financing of universities in Ontario and to make recommendations thereon to the Minister of University Affairs for the information and advice of the Government*.

Within these broad terms the Committee acts in response to requests from the Minister of University Affairs for advice on matters of concern, both in response to representations from universities, singly and collectively, and on its own initiative.

Membership

The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

Dr. Douglas T. Wright (Chairman)

Dr. M. Elizabeth Arthur,

Professor of History, Lakehead University

Dr. Arthur N. Bourns

Professor of Chemistry and Vice-President, Science
McMaster University

The Honourable Leslie M. Frost, P.C., Q.C.

Dr. George E. Gathercole

Chairman, The Hydro-Electric Power
Commission of Ontario

Dr. Reva Gerstein

Honorary Fellow, Founders College
York University

Mr. James O'N. Hughes

President and Chairman

A. E. Ames and Company Limited

Dr. Maurice J. Lavigne

Manager, Physical Metallurgy Department
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited

Mr. Robert W. Mitchell, Q.C.

Vice-President

Supertest Petroleum Corporation Limited

Dr. Roger J. Rossiter

Vice-President (Academic)

The University of Western Ontario

Dr. David W. Slater

Professor of Economics, Dean of
Graduate Studies, Queen's University

The members of the Committee serve under annual renewable appointments made by order-in-council.

Scope of concern

The Committee on University Affairs is responsible for advice concerning the fourteen provincially supported universities (Brock, Carleton, Guelph, Lakehead, Laurentian, McMaster, Ottawa, Queen's, Toronto, Trent, Waterloo, Western Ontario, Windsor and York), as well as Scarborough and Erindale Colleges of the University of Toronto, Algoma and Nipissing Colleges of Laurentian University, the Ontario College of Art, the Bar Admission Course, the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the Royal Botanical Gardens.

In 1968-69, the Committee on University Affairs has been concerned principally with general planning and policy development. The conditions are challenging. On the one hand, there are the pressures created by the great demand for higher education from a burgeoning population of university-aged young people, a greater proportion of whom seek admission to higher education each year. On the other hand, pressures on the funds available for all kinds of Government expenditures have become severe. The imperatives of developing a system of higher education of high quality, which is strongly responsive to social need and yet operates without extravagance or waste, are demanding.

This report attempts to define and describe the progress that has been made in the past year toward these ends. Such accomplishments as have been made reflect, on the one

*Order-in-Council No. 4157/64; December 17, 1964.

hand, the support of the Department of University Affairs, as secretariat for the Committee on University Affairs and as the agency responsible for the administration of Government policies affecting universities and, on the other hand, the co-operation and efforts of the universities themselves, both individually and collectively, through the Committee of Presidents and its various adjunct and subsidiary bodies.

In 1968, the Committee on University Affairs held twenty-six meetings, of which twelve were convened at universities throughout the province. Following the shift from traditional budget review to formula financing in 1967, there has been a change in the character of the annual cycle of meetings through which the Committee develops its recommendations for university support. Both preceding and following the meetings with individual institutions, it has become the practice to hold meetings with the entire Committee of Presidents to discuss general levels of support, policy development, and other questions of common interest. This has been an important development for it reflects a significant diminution in competition amongst institutions for support, in favour of increased co-ordination and the development and application, generally, of common policies for all.

Individual meetings with universities have also changed significantly in character. Whereas only two or three years ago it was customary for universities to be represented by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the President, and perhaps two or three other senior officials or Board representatives at meetings held in the Board Room of the Department of University Affairs in Toronto, these meetings are now almost invariably convened on university campuses, and the numbers of university representatives in attendance have increased severalfold. University delegations now regularly include significant numbers of members of Senate, academic staff, and students. Instead of discussing line-by-line details of proposed budgets, discussion focuses on planning and on the particular problems of the institution in various aspects of its operation and continuing development. The result has been to give the Committee on

University Affairs a much better view of the current state of the Ontario universities, and hopefully, a sounder basis for recommendations on various aspects of development and financial support.

With the increased size and representativeness of university delegations, the meetings have evolved to a form rather more in the nature of an "open" hearing. The Committee on University Affairs hopes to see this trend continued and confirmed so that its meetings with the universities may become open hearings with all documentation made public, save only in the case of matters where confidentiality is essential.

While the Committee on University Affairs has welcomed the development of meetings with the Committee of Presidents, which now includes academic representatives, and of meetings with individual universities, which generally involve students and faculty, it declined in 1968-69 to meet separately with particular interest groups representing students or faculty. At the first meeting of the Committee on University Affairs in the fall of 1968, representatives of the Ontario Union of Students appeared uninvited and sought to discuss questions of university administration and resource allocation. Later in 1968, the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations (OCUFA) wrote requesting a meeting to discuss salaries and the portion of university income required for and devoted to salaries. In both cases, the Committee on University Affairs decided that, since it did not in general concern itself with and/or constrain internal university budgets or particular items of expenditure, it could not properly undertake such discussions without prejudicing university autonomy.

In the same vein, the Committee on University Affairs has observed with interest but not sought to influence the continuing development of reforms in governing structures for universities and the recent debate on the Americanization of academic staff. While the public interest is clearly involved, the Committee feels that such matters can be dealt with by the universities themselves without interference by Government.

In the meetings of the Committee on University Affairs held in the fall of 1967 to determine recommendations for operating support in 1968-69, efforts were made for the first time to provide a five year time base for fully detailed and comprehensive planning of new and continuing development. The universities were asked to prepare and submit in advance five year projections of enrolment in various categories, plans for program and faculty development, and plans for physical development. The meetings, which were lengthier than in previous years, were devoted to a complete review and examination of these plans. Such a process naturally provides for a much more orderly development of priorities and programs. It is hoped that, with much less effort, it will now prove possible each year to provide for an updated and renewed forecast on a rolling five year basis. This procedure, when coupled with the financial standards implicitly or explicitly reflected in operating and capital formulas, should provide maximum benefits for planning and management and for the early anticipation of problems and pressures.

The combination of the development of the formula structures for operating and capital support (which are discussed in more detail subsequently in this report) and the co-ordinating function performed by the Committee on University Affairs, all within the framework of a five year time base, may be identified as a disciplined but highly de-centralized planning/decision-making structure. Given the size of the Ontario university system, such a pattern appears most appropriate. The Committee on University Affairs believes that decision-making power and related responsibilities should be left as close as possible to the arena of action. While the increasing dependency of the universities on Government support might tend to lead to the transfer of more and more decision-making power to central authorities, it is clearly more in the public interest to cultivate competency and confidence in decentralized institutional decision-making structures with a minimum of central control.

It is already evident to the Committee on University Affairs that the use of formula financing for operating support is

fostering better management and more effective use of resources. To work well, such a decentralized system requires effective communications for the sake of broad understanding of general objectives and policies. For this reason, the Committee on University Affairs has strived to provide for the fullest understanding of its policies and the logic influencing its decisions. The Committee on University Affairs sees planning not so much as a straight jacket but rather as a general logical framework for the making of orderly decisions within a discipline that provides reassurance that there is no extravagance or waste and that the social purposes are being fulfilled for which tax monies are provided for higher education.

This report is thus primarily concerned with the development of general policy frameworks for the planning and financing of higher education in Ontario. Particular recommendations affecting individual institutions are not reported here in detail, but are reflected in the companion report of the Minister of University Affairs.

Although the bulk of the Committee's effort is devoted to university affairs, the Committee is also concerned with the Art Gallery of Ontario, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the Royal Botanical Gardens. Advice on financial support for these institutions continues to be given on the basis of traditional budget reviews. But just as the Committee on University Affairs has tried to develop long-term bases for planning universities, so it has come to feel that some comprehensive planning for provincially-assisted cultural institutions should be developed.

A prerequisite for this is a careful definition and sorting out of the roles of the various institutions. The present spectrum of roles is broad, and is reflected in the circumstance that several departments of Government are involved in the support of such institutions. In 1969, the Committee on University Affairs recommended that a special study be undertaken to define more precisely the relative roles and divisions of labour as amongst existing institutions, which, it was hoped, would lead to a basis for comprehensive planning and the establishment of priorities for such things as new capital

development over a reasonably long time base. Only within such a planning framework can the needs of the Royal Ontario Museum properly be assessed, and the prospect for the housing of the Henry Moore Collection by the Art Gallery of Ontario properly be planned in relation to the general needs of the Art Gallery.

To support the main work of the Committee on University Affairs in striving to develop such a planning system, the Committee on University Affairs has established a number of subcommittees. In almost every case the subcommittees function as technical working parties for policy development. A pattern has been developed through which most of these technical sub-committees comprise equal numbers of members nominated by the Committee on University Affairs and by the Committee of Presidents, with officials of the Department of University Affairs responsible for the analytical work and secretariat function.

Recommendations arising from the work of these sub-committees are directed to the Committee of Presidents and to the Committee on University Affairs and, in the case of major policy development, the Committee on University Affairs confers directly with the Committee of Presidents before rendering advice to the Minister. While this arrangement may appear to be cumbersome, it has the advantages that individuals with the most expert knowledge, representing all the interested agencies, are directly responsible for the technical work and that policy proposals are reviewed by the senior bodies most concerned before policy is determined. The technical subcommittees are, of course, not concerned with the development of recommendations concerning levels of grants and/or support for individual institutions. Such concerns remain the sole responsibility of the Committee on University Affairs. Rather, the subcommittees are concerned with the general logic and form of major policies, and the related standards. Their co-operation, then, does not compromise either the Committee of Presidents or the Committee on University Affairs with respect to opinions on questions of appropriate absolute levels of support.

In 1968-69, the following subcommittees were active:

1. *Joint Subcommittee on Finance (Operating Grants Formula)*

Dr. M. E. Arthur	}	Committee on University Affairs
Dr. D. W. Slater		
Dr. D. T. Wright, Chairman		

Dr. T. Batke	}	Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario
Mr. B. Hansen		
Mr. B. Trotter		

Mr. J. S. Bancroft, Secretary Department of University Affairs
This subcommittee is concerned with the revisions in and interpretations of the operating formula grants policy.

2. *Joint Subcommittee on Capital Studies*

Mr. D. M. Hedden	C.P.U.O.	}	Co-chairmen
Dr. D. T. Wright	C.U.A.		

Dr. A. N. Bourns	}	Committee on University Affairs
Mr. R. W. Mitchell		

Mr. A. K. Adlington	}	Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario
Dr. W. G. Tamblyn		

Mr. J. D. McCullough, Secretary Department of University Affairs
This subcommittee is currently engaged in developing a structure and proposal for a formula for capital grants.

3. *Subcommittee on Research*

Dr. A. N. Bourns, Chairman	}	Committee on University Affairs
Dr. R. Gerstein		
Dr. M. J. Lavigne		
Dr. R. J. Rossiter		

Mr. A. P. Gordon, Secretary Dept. of University Affairs

This subcommittee is concerned with special programs for direct support of graduate students and research.

4. Joint Ad Hoc subcommittee on Regional Computing Centres

Dr. C. C. Gotlieb	C.P.U.O.	}	Co-chairmen
Dr. D. T. Wright	C.U.A.		

Dr. R. J. Rossiter	}	Committee on University Affairs
Dr. D. W. Slater		

Mr. P. J. Lewis	}	Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ont.
Dr. K. Okashimo		

Mr. R. E. Crate, Secretary	Department of University Affairs
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This subcommittee, which was established in 1968 and completed its work in 1969, was concerned with the general development of policies for financial support for computers.

This special committee was formed to consider revisions for the weighting of enrolment in medicine required because of increased costs associated with the change from part time to geographic full time appointments for teaching in clinical subjects and a greater emphasis on research.

In subsequent parts of this report, particular aspects of the work of these subcommittees are reviewed.

A more detailed description of the work of the Committee on University Affairs is contained in the previous report of the Committee. * Many general observations made in that report are still valid. The companion reports of the Minister of University Affairs † provide statistical and other information. Most of the subjects dealt with in this report are also discussed in the Second and Third Annual Reviews of the Committee of Presidents. ‡ While the different views of the same subjects contained in the CPUO and CUA reports may not necessarily lead to binocular vision, reading the two in conjunction will certainly lead to better insight.

*Report of the Committee on University Affairs 1967

†Report of the Minister of University Affairs of Ontario 1967
Report of the Minister of University Affairs of Ontario 1968-69

‡*Collective Autonomy*, Second Annual Review of the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, 1968
Campus and Forum, Third Annual Review of the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, 1969

5. Special Ad Hoc Committee on Support for Medical Education

Dr. R. Gerstein	}	Committee on University Affairs
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes		
Dr. D. T. Wright, Chairman		

Dr. K. C. Charron	}	Ontario Council of Health
Dr. W. J. Dunn		
Dr. G. Reid (July 26, 1969, meeting)		
Mr. S. W. Martin (Oct. 30, 1969, meeting)		

Dr. A. L. Chute	}	Ontario Universities
Mr. L. G. Macpherson		
Dr. R. Guindon, (July 26, 1969, meeting)		
Dr. J. R. Evans (July 26, 1969, meeting)		

Mr. A. P. Gordon, Secretary	Dept. of University Affairs
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As already described, one of the most important tasks carried out by the Committee on University Affairs in 1968-69 was a general planning review for the five year period 1969-70 to 1974-75. While much more work is clearly needed before final determinations can be made and priorities set, the picture that emerged from this first long-term detailed review was gratifying. Development is proceeding in an orderly and disciplined fashion. The constraint exercised by the operating grants formula in inhibiting program development where viable enrolment cannot be forecast is quite conspicuous. While the five years, 1964-65 to 1968-69, witnessed a considerable expansion of programs in the older established universities as well as in the new ones, the prospect for the next five years is for a much more modest growth in the number of programs while continued rapid enrolment growth offers a general prospect of significant economies of scale. Well before 1974-75, almost all programs in Ontario universities will have achieved scales of enrolment that will make them viable both academically and economically.

It has been a significant accomplishment for Ontario to create a large number of new universities in the 1960's and to have them mature so quickly. Universities of sub-viable scale necessarily have higher unit costs of operation than those of viable scale. The situation in Ontario contrasts sharply, for instance, with that in Britain where, of some 40 universities, 20 have an enrolment of less than 2,000, with relatively slow rates of growth and no early prospect of an economic operating scale.

Evidence of continuing adaptation by the Ontario universities to the changing environment and the modern needs for scholarship is seen in various major reforms in established academic programs, and in the inauguration of certain new programs of a novel character. By far the most significant of such developments is the implementation in the University of Toronto of the recommendations of the Macpherson Report* which have led to a radical

reorganization of the traditional structure of general and honours programs in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

For the Ontario universities, Table 1 shows enrolment projections for the five year planning period. The Committee on University Affairs feels that projections of undergraduate enrolment are quite realistic, but that more study is needed with respect to graduate enrolment which appears to be projected to grow at a rate larger than could be achieved without the importation of substantial numbers of graduate students.

Planning for university enrolment can be undertaken in any one of three different ways. In some jurisdictions, university enrolment has been related to manpower planning studies in a closely coupled deterministic fashion. While superficially attractive, such efforts have hardly ever been generally effective or successful because of the great difficulty of projecting long-term occupational spectra. Whole industries rise and fall on a time base of twenty years or less while the average working life of an individual is now 40 years or more. Beyond such uncertainties, traditional freedoms in the selection of occupations in our society do not accord well with deterministic manpower planning. None of this is to suggest that every effort should not be made to develop much better information about trends in employment, and manpower requirements in various specific occupations. But such information should be used as feedback for the system rather than as a straight jacket.

A second possible basis for planning university enrolment is to attempt to maximize rates of return on public investments by investing in those sectors which analyses show to be most productive. While it may be fair and necessary to study such aspects, this approach may also be rejected readily as a general basis for planning. Many benefits other than economic returns are derived by society from the university.

The third approach, of course, is to plan primarily for social demand; that is, the desires of young people. With adequate information, there is every indication that young people are generally well able to assess the appropriateness and

**Undergraduate Instruction in Arts and Science*, Report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Instruction in the Faculty of Arts and Science, University of Toronto, 1967.

TABLE 1a
Full time freshman intake

Institution	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Brock	730	1,090	1,270	1,410	1,500	1,650
Carleton	2,100	2,156	2,310	2,460	2,610	2,750
Guelph	1,797	2,160	2,360	2,680	2,895	3,250
Lakehead	795	805	875	940	1,005	1,070
Laurentian	643	609	685	753	799	896
Algoma	140	200	250	300	400	500
Nipissing	60	100	125	150	200	250
McMaster	2,252	2,409	2,749	3,049	3,199	3,368
Ottawa	1,331	1,609	1,629	1,740	1,873	1,986
Queen's	1,775	1,870	1,935	2,023	2,064	2,100
Toronto	3,768	3,600	3,610	3,620	3,645	3,680
Scarborough	860	870	1,030	1,190	1,380	1,420
Erindale	552	600	770	950	1,040	1,190
Trent	565	664	780	900	1,020	1,150
Waterloo	2,972	2,964	3,133	3,317	3,485	3,575
Western	2,790	2,880	3,000	3,190	3,320	3,360
Windsor	1,731	1,995	2,187	2,395	2,614	2,854
York	2,661	2,980	3,300	3,590	3,850	4,065
TOTAL	27,522	29,561	31,998	34,657	36,899	39,114

Basis: Fall term teaching service performed, as calculated for purposes of grants.

TABLE 1b
Total full time undergraduate

Including diploma and other non-degree and make-up or qualifying year

Institution	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Brock	1,440	2,150	2,690	3,170	3,580	3,950
Carleton	5,921	6,250	6,700	7,130	7,560	7,980
Guelph	5,285	5,889	6,436	7,022	7,709	8,474
Lakehead	2,393	2,560	2,755	2,930	3,110	3,285
Laurentian	1,550	1,688	1,899	2,189	2,369	2,576
Algoma	140	200	250	300	400	500
Nipissing	60	100	125	150	200	250
McMaster	5,955	6,286	6,976	7,881	8,560	9,204
Ottawa	5,940	6,348	6,517	6,960	7,490	7,942
Queen's	6,374	6,568	6,742	7,023	7,261	7,437
Toronto	15,743	15,890	15,910	16,020	16,150	16,300
Scarborough	1,700	2,000	2,350	2,700	3,050	3,400
Erindale	940	1,300	1,650	2,000	2,350	2,700
Trent	1,285	1,540	1,825	2,130	2,450	2,800
Waterloo	6,596	7,342	7,888	8,419	8,979	9,385
Western	8,289	8,510	8,980	9,550	9,920	10,155
Windsor	4,873	5,658	6,384	6,993	7,648	8,343
York	7,293	8,900	10,200	11,300	12,300	13,200
TOTAL	81,777	89,179	96,277	103,867	111,086	117,881

Basis: Fall term teaching service performed, as calculated for purposes of grants.

TABLE 1c
Total graduate

Institution	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Brock	19	38	62	83	104	120
Carleton	614	845	940	1,050	1,155	1,260
Guelph	542	657	750	863	1,021	1,181
Lakehead	43	45	50	55	60	65
Laurentian	—	51	69	81	98	110
Algoma	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nipissing	—	—	—	—	—	—
McMaster	1,354	1,515	1,744	1,950	2,102	2,236
Ottawa	1,023	1,220	1,462	1,611	1,763	1,931
Queen's	950	1,116	1,380	1,500	1,610	1,730
Toronto	3,810	4,230	4,460	4,660	4,940	5,160
Scarborough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erindale	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trent	3	15	25	35	45	55
Waterloo	1,243	1,286	1,391	1,523	1,647	1,755
Western	1,256	1,450	1,650	1,770	1,900	2,000
Windsor	314	361	415	480	553	637
York	514	750	840	1,000	1,130	1,250
TOTAL	11,685	13,579	15,238	16,661	18,128	19,490

Basis: Fall term teaching service performed, as calculated for purposes of grants.

TABLE 1d
Total full time enrolment

Institution	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Brock	1,459	2,188	2,752	3,253	3,684	4,070
Carleton	6,535	7,095	7,640	8,180	8,715	9,240
Guelph	5,827	6,546	7,186	7,885	8,730	9,655
Lakehead	2,436	2,605	2,805	2,985	3,170	3,350
Laurentian	1,550	1,739	1,968	2,270	2,467	2,686
Algoma	140	200	250	300	400	500
Nipissing	60	100	125	150	200	250
McMaster	7,309	7,801	8,720	9,831	10,662	11,440
Ottawa	6,963	7,568	7,979	8,571	9,253	9,873
Queen's	7,324	7,684	8,122	8,523	8,871	9,167
Toronto	19,553	20,120	20,370	20,680	21,090	21,460
Scarborough	1,700	2,000	2,350	2,700	3,050	3,400
Erindale	940	1,300	1,650	2,000	2,350	2,700
Trent	1,288	1,555	1,850	2,165	2,495	2,855
Waterloo	7,839	8,628	9,279	9,942	10,626	11,140
Western	9,545	9,960	10,630	11,320	11,820	12,155
Windsor	5,187	6,019	6,799	7,473	8,201	8,980
York	7,807	9,650	11,040	12,300	13,430	14,450
TOTAL	93,462	102,758	111,515	120,528	129,214	137,371

Basis: Fall term teaching service performed, as calculated for purposes of grants.

TABLE 1e
Full time equivalent of part time enrolment

Using formula conversion factors

Institution	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Brock	240	303	368	426	482	525
Carleton	1,607	1,595	1,723	1,854	1,974	2,105
Guelph	87	60	60	60	60	60
Lakehead	467	476	493	509	526	543
Laurentian	506	591	650	683	733	800
Algoma	201	245	294	352	422	506
Nipissing	92	75	79	83	88	91
McMaster	1,154	833	869	908	951	999
Ottawa	1,865	1,977	2,095	2,221	2,354	2,495
Queen's	1,036	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Toronto	2,096	1,970	1,990	2,020	2,050	2,070
Scarborough	155	167	200	217	258	267
Erindale	100	133	167	208	250	283
Trent	117	115	125	135	145	155
Waterloo	269	435	627	816	1,003	1,190
Western	1,259	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,750	1,800
Windsor	1,087	1,180	1,306	1,447	1,606	1,785
York	2,094	2,430	2,830	3,120	3,460	3,720
TOTAL	14,432	15,085	16,476	17,759	19,112	20,394

Basis: Fall term teaching service performed, as calculated for grant purposes.

TABLE 1f
Total full time equivalent enrolment

Institution	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Brock	1,699	2,491	3,120	3,679	4,166	4,595
Carleton	8,142	8,690	9,363	10,034	10,689	11,345
Guelph	5,914	6,606	7,246	7,945	8,790	9,715
Lakehead	2,900	3,081	3,298	3,494	3,696	3,893
Laurentian	2,056	2,330	2,618	2,953	3,200	3,486
Algoma	341	445	544	652	822	1,006
Nipissing	152	175	204	233	288	341
McMaster	8,463	8,634	9,589	10,739	11,613	12,439
Ottawa	8,828	9,545	10,074	10,792	11,607	12,368
Queen's	8,360	8,684	9,122	9,523	9,871	10,167
Toronto	21,649	22,090	22,360	22,700	23,140	23,530
Scarborough	1,855	2,167	2,550	2,917	3,308	3,667
Erindale	1,040	1,433	1,817	2,208	2,600	2,983
Trent	1,405	1,670	1,975	2,300	2,640	3,010
Waterloo	8,108	9,063	9,906	10,758	11,629	12,330
Western	10,804	11,460	12,230	13,020	13,570	13,955
Windsor	6,274	7,199	8,105	8,920	9,807	10,765
York	9,901	12,080	13,870	15,420	16,890	18,170
TOTAL	107,891	117,843	127,991	138,287	148,326	157,765

Basis: Fall term teaching service performed, as calculated for grant purposes.

desirability of alternative courses of action. Manpower studies, in this framework, provide essential feedback for regulation and such an approach accords, of course, with generally accepted notions of individual freedom and responsibility.

The policies that have been adopted in Ontario for financing universities make the system responsive to social demand, inasmuch as university grants are made a direct function of the number of students enrolled in various programs. The system can be characterized, in a sense, as being market-responsive.

While the system seems to be responsive to and regulated by demand at the undergraduate level, the situation is not so naturally self-regulated at the graduate level. Part of the reason for this is that the number of graduate students is determined not so much by social demand as by the patterns of financial support made available to graduate studies by the universities and the various research agencies. There exists an increasing concern at the fact that such patterns of support are sluggish and slow to change. Graduate studies are, of course, much more international than undergraduate studies. That this is appropriate for Canada may be argued in at least two ways. First, Canada and Canadians have benefitted very greatly for many years from the opportunities made available in other countries (particularly the U.S.A. and Britain) to undertake specialized research studies there. Canada's indebtedness may perhaps be most effectively repaid through providing opportunities, now, for students from less developed parts of the world to perfect various specialties in which Canada has special knowledge and skills to pass on. Rather more selfishly, it may be argued that Canada benefits greatly from the use of the graduate school as a device for promoting immigration of high-level manpower. During the past year it became clear that, because of the complexity of these various issues, more careful study was required to provide a basis for planning for graduate enrolment in the Ontario universities. The Ontario Council on Graduate Studies has agreed to undertake studies to provide more complete information about

the origins of graduate students and about their destinations and activities after graduation. The availability of such data, along with information concerning recent historical trends, should provide a basis for planning and for whatever policies may be necessary to achieve desired results in the absence of any effective natural regulation. Notions of quotas of any sort are distasteful and it is hoped that other and better ways can be found.

The figures tabulated confirm the view that presently established universities can carry the continuing burden of expansion to the mid 1970's at least. But if new universities should be needed to carry any substantial enrolment by the end of the 1970's, the foundations would have to be laid well before 1975.

The formula in use

Continuing experience with the operating grants formula in use confirms the expectation that the benefits provided by such an objective device for testing aid and assigning resources would outweigh the disadvantages. The principal advantage of the formula is clearly in its implications as a planning device in rewarding good management and in promoting efficiency, improved productivity, and rationalization. From the point of view of Government, the formula can be used as a device either to allocate a fixed sum, alone, or to provide an objective measure for the determination of the absolute magnitude of total obligation. It is clear that the latter is preferable, but it does lead to a prospect of requirements for extra support if enrolment overruns expectations.

The change from the traditional "add-on" style of budgeting, associated with line-by-line scrutiny of budget proposals is of critical importance. The 1968 meetings of the Committee with the individual universities indicated how, after only one year of actual experience with the formula (1967-68), internal budgeting procedures were changing. Senates and other academic bodies are assuming much more responsibility for resource allocation in the universities, and with this is coming more critical and realistic intra-institutional reviews of new program proposals. With the unit multiplier set for a given year and total resources determined by the formula rather than by the persuasiveness of university representatives at hearings with the Committee on University Affairs, the traditional relationship between faculty and administration also apparently has tended to change. Where, previously, the administration was seen as functioning to win support for ever-increasing academic aspirations, administrative officials and academic staffs now seem to be drawn together to wring the maximum benefit out of the resources allocated.

At the time the operating grants formula was being developed it was made clear and explicit that the formula weights should not constrain internal resource allocations. The Committee on University Affairs has been interested to

note the different patterns of evolution in university budgeting which have resulted.

In some cases, universities have developed their own formulas for internal allocation, with weights different from those used to allocate resources amongst universities on a province wide basis. Such a development, acknowledging the special character of an institution, seems entirely appropriate.

There have been suggestions that program budgeting techniques should be adopted by the Committee on University Affairs. If this were done, it would necessarily lead to earmarked control of internal allocations to faculties, departments and individual programs in the universities. There could be no quicker route to the loss of autonomy and independence. The only basis for program budgeting for higher education on a province-wide basis is in terms of a "program" interpreted on a macro basis. On the other hand, it seems clear that program budgeting could be applied with benefit within individual universities.

It is regrettable that some confusion has arisen obscuring the very important differences between the Ontario operating grants formula and so-called "budget formulas" as used in a number of American states for financing universities and colleges. "Formula budgeting" provides for the earmarking of budgets for many finely divided categories of expenditure according to more or less rigid standards (for class sizes, teaching loads, faculty/student ratios) which lead to homogenization and uniformity, with little opportunity for local discretion in resource allocation. "Formula budgeting" has naturally come under considerable attack in the United States, and because of the similarity of terms, some of this criticism has been reflected on the Ontario system for formula grants. The two systems are, of course, profoundly different.

Increments in formula multiplier

The principal feature of the operating grants formula is that a single value, the multiplier, or "basic income unit" as it has come to be called, determines not only the total Government

grant but the grant for each institution, saving only for special extra-formula grants. In 1967-68, the value of the basic income unit was \$1,320. For 1968-69, the value was set at \$1,450, an increase of just under ten per cent. With close to four per cent inflation, there was thus a real increment of a little over five per cent in the total financial support available for the same unit of work. This was justified, at the time, by the fact that many items of university expenditure were increasing in unit cost more rapidly than indicated by the general consumer price indices. Beyond this, there was an obvious need to continue to provide increased resources for program development.

For 1968-69, operating support for the provincially assisted universities was initially estimated to cost \$202,619,162, based on the income unit of \$1,450 and an enrolment projection of 80,972 full time students. This enrolment projection reflected the combination of estimates of the individual universities, which was checked against grade 13 enrolment trends, and total enrolment projections for Ontario. Actual university enrolment in 1968-69 substantially overran projections in Ontario, as in most other parts of Canada. This in turn led to extra operating costs and grants, for provincially assisted universities, amounting to some \$12.7 million.

It must be acknowledged that this experience emphasized the open-endedness of the formula grant mechanism in subjecting government to unanticipated expenditure. It can be argued on the one hand that this is an inevitable result of government policy to provide places for all those qualified and wishing to pursue university studies. On the other hand, such unanticipated costs are clearly unattractive and some devices for evading them or softening their impact may have to be found.

By the fall of 1968, when it came time to consider support for the fiscal year 1969-70, the financial climate had changed considerably. After considering the position of the universities and their requests for increased support in the light of the general economic situation, the Committee on

University Affairs recommended an increment of 6.2 per cent in the value of the income unit, to \$1,540, as part of a total program of operating support to cost \$272 million. The Government, after review, indicated that \$267 million could be provided. After further deliberation and a review of priorities, the Committee on University Affairs proposed that the income unit should be set at \$1,530 for 1969-70. This provided an increment of 5.5 per cent from the year before, against an escalation in the consumer price index of 4.1 per cent over the same year in Ontario. The real increment in cost of a unit of work is thus small.

In speculating on future trends, various alternatives can be identified using the relevant data set out below for the 1968-69 and 1969-70 years:

	1968-69 Actual	1969-70 Projected
Full time equivalent students	97,086	109,185
Basic Income Unit value	\$1,450	\$1,530
Basic operating income (\$ million)	\$ 238	\$ 287
Formula fees (\$ million)	\$ 46	\$ 51
Formula operating grants (\$ million)	\$ 192	\$ 236
Extra-formula grants (\$ million)	\$ 17	\$ 13

For 1969-70 the total enrolment is projected at 109,185 students (full time equivalents), an increase of 12.5 per cent, which alone would lead to a cost increment of \$29.9 million. But, as has been noted above, the formula unit value for 1969-70 was set at \$1,530, leading to a cost increment of \$14.7 million. At the same time, and reflecting a slightly larger proportion of students in graduate and professional courses, there was a small yet significant increase in the average weight under the formula from 1.69 to 1.72, a 1.8 per cent change, which is projected to cost \$5.2 million. Of the total cost increment, amounting to \$49.8 million, \$9.6 million would have been met by tuition fees had the 1968-69 percentage contribution of these fees to total ordinary income (19.2 per cent) been maintained. But since fees are being held virtually constant, their percentage

contribution to total ordinary income is expected to drop to 17.8 per cent. As a result, they will contribute only \$5.4 million to the total cost increment, which of course means an increase of \$4.2 million in the share of costs supported by formula operating grants. The only reduction in cost anticipated for 1969-70 is in the extra-formula allowances for new universities and programs where the total recommended finally is expected to cost \$13.2 million.

It is apparent from the figures cited above that the cost increment for 1969-70 is primarily a result of compounding cost increments due to increases in the total number of students, increases to offset fixed fees, an increase in unit cost to offset inflation and, finally, any possible increase in *real* unit cost. Demographic distributions indicate that the *rate* of increase of the age group from which university entrants come will decline, but absolute numbers will continue to increase rapidly, along with the proportion seeking to enter full time higher education. It is fairly easy to see how annual cost increments of well over 20 per cent may arise. It is not as easy to contemplate the compounding of such rates of increase in university grants over a span of several years.

In seeking possible ways to reduce this rate of escalation, a number of alternatives can be considered. In brief, these are as follows:

To economize, by re-allocating resources, rationalizing the effort of the universities, and terminating programs that have outlived their usefulness. While such efforts are essential (and in fact already in hand in varying degrees), the benefits will not be enormous, will take some time to realize, and can be wrung out of the system only once.

To improve productivity, initially and quite easily, by filling "empty" places in programs that now have less than viable enrolments, and hopefully later through the use of technology. Few of the experiments yet undertaken with educational technology provide attractive cost/benefit evidence. Too often innovations simply involve additional

costs with no change in other activities or costs. It is necessary now to think instead in terms of trade-offs and alternatives.

To restrict entry, so that a smaller proportion of students would attend university and available resources might provide for improved relative support for such a smaller intake.

To mobilize other sources of income, as by shifting a significant portion of the burden of cost from the taxpayer to the individual by increasing fees with some appropriate loan system to enable a student to proceed against the prospect of future earnings.

To change the character of university study, as by making a major shift to part time study.

Or, finally, to allow some significant deterioration in quality.

Some of these alternatives are obviously easier and more attractive than others, but if the expected pressures are felt, all must be given the most serious consideration.

Some preliminary discussions have already been held between the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents in an effort to determine some way to measure or observe the relative impacts of resource reallocation, productivity changes, and absolute changes in quality. Difficult as it may be to make such measures, the effort is obviously worthwhile. The formula at least provides an index of activity on a consistent measuring scale. Much more work, research and debate will certainly be required before the problem of relating requirements and means for financing higher education in the 1970's can be resolved.

Extra-formula support for emerging universities

For the emerging universities, all the pressures for expansion and enrichment that are normally found in

established universities are felt. Beyond this, small enrolment, inevitable in newer, small universities, necessarily leads to higher unit costs; yet, on the other hand, such newer universities are naturally eager to broaden their scope of activities.

It has been argued that the creation of new universities with unrestricted charters has endowed them with a right to develop any programs that they might feel appropriate for the development of the institution and its services to society—with a concomitant obligation on the part of Government and the taxpayer to provide the financial support for such development.

In a world without scarcity, such aspirations for intellectual accomplishment and service might all be realized. And it must be acknowledged that in recent years in Ontario it has seemed that financial support was a function of statements of aspirations. More recently it has become painfully clear that the pace of realization of aspirations must reflect a balancing of the availability of resources with assessment of need for particular development.

It follows from this that there has been a natural and unsurprising difference between the unfulfilled aspirations of the new universities as seen from within, and a reasonable pace of development for those institutions as seen from without. In specific terms the emerging universities in Ontario, compelled by their not inconsiderable aspirations, have requested very large annual increments in support over the past few years and have indicated no early diminution of need for extraordinary support. The Committee on University Affairs has each year in its annual recommendations proposed only such support for the emerging universities as would provide for what it felt to be a reasonable pace of development, in view of the needs of the province as seen in totality. As well, the share of the total university dollar that could be earmarked for the development of new institutions was considered in relation to the amount that must be provided for the continuing maintenance and rapid growth of the more mature universities.

Until the adoption of the operating grants formula in 1967-68, it was very difficult to assess the magnitude of extraordinary support being provided for the emerging universities, and in the institutions themselves there was an inevitable tendency to expect that the patterns of faculty/student ratios and high unit costs established in the early years would prevail almost indefinitely. With the adoption of the operating grants formula in the fiscal year 1967-68, it became possible to identify in quantitative terms an extra-formula increment measured simply as a percentage of total ordinary formula income.

In the fall of 1967 the Committee on University Affairs requested five year projections of extra-formula cost requirements, and the requests by the universities were as indicated in Table 2 which shows measures of extra-formula support for the period 1967-68 to 1972-73. While the percentage allowances requested show some reduction over time, this reduction was in fact smaller than the anticipated rate of increment in enrolment so that in total dollars the extra-formula allowance requested was actually *increasing* through this period in most cases. Following lengthy discussions and special meetings with the institutions concerned, the recommendation of the Committee on University Affairs for fiscal 1968-69, with a set of tentative recommendations for subsequent years in the quinquennium, reflecting enrolment projections, were made as indicated in the tabulation. While the Committee on University Affairs indicated that it was quite prepared to review detailed consequences of such patterns of operating support on a year to year basis, the general sense of the proposal from the Committee was quite clear. The new universities should "emerge" as quickly as possible.

In qualitative terms, the view of the Committee on University Affairs was that it would be unreasonable not to provide sufficient support to build the necessary foundation for the important role the new universities would have to carry in the future in the total system of higher education in Ontario. Support level should be sufficient to provide high

TABLE 2**EXTRA-FORMULA SUPPORT FOR EMERGING UNIVERSITIES***Expressed as percentages of ordinary formula income*

	Brock %	Lakehead %	Laurentian %	Trent %
Requested by universities in fall of 1967				
For 1967-68	195	70	70	216
1968-69	158	55	55	184
1969-70	152	46	39	167
1970-71	143	38	31	157
1971-72	135	32	25	144
1972-73	125	26	—	132
Recommended by CUA in January, 1968				
For 1968-69	80	30	30	80
*1969-70	60	20	20	60
*1970-71	40	10	10	40
*1971-72	20	—	—	20
*1972-73	—	—	—	—
Revised university requests in fall of 1968				
For 1969-70	60	25	25	75
1970-71	40	20	—	60
1971-72	20	17	—	45
1972-73	—	14	—	33
Recommended by CUA in January, 1969				
For 1969-70	60	25	25	65
1970-71	40	20	20	50

*Tentative

academic quality. It was equally evident that a careful distinction must be made between extra costs due to "emergence" (i.e., newness and smallness) and extra costs which would be inconsistent even with the operation of a mature, viable university. The Committee on University Affairs felt that extra support should be provided to meet the former costs, but that extra support should not be provided for the latter costs.

Following the submission of these recommendations by the Committee on University Affairs in early 1968, the universities concerned accepted the sense of the argument and distinction noted above, but claimed that the grants recommended were not sufficient to fulfil these objectives.

As a result, the Minister in April, 1968 requested a special study to be undertaken to pursue these matters in much more detail. This task was carried out by M. Elizabeth Arthur, Maurice J. Lavigne, David W. Slater and Douglas T. Wright and completed and reported by July, 1968.*

It is undoubtedly difficult to deal with the issue of testing need for extra-formula operating support for the emerging universities in an abstract fashion. As a matter of principle, the Committee on University Affairs has held to the view that specific recommendations affecting individual institutions should refer only to financial support. That is, to preserve university freedom in decision making and in the ordering of priorities, neither the Committee on University Affairs nor the Government should indicate in detail how budgets should be drawn up and how decisions should be made in internal resource allocations in any of the Ontario universities. In trying to adhere to such practices which tend to preserve and protect autonomy, the problem naturally arises that the universities affected may claim that levels of support prevent effective operation. One approach to this problem was proposed by the Research Committee of the Committee of Presidents in a study which suggested "emergence at a

*Ontario Committee on University Affairs Special Study Sub-committee, *Study and Report on Operating Support for Emerging Universities in Ontario, Fiscal Year 1968-69*

weighted enrolment of 4,000 to 5,000.” †This study was reviewed carefully by the Committee on University Affairs but was felt to be unconvincing because of uncertainty about some of the assumptions used and because it did not show even for an enrolment scale of 4,000 how effective operation could be assured without continuing extra-formula support.

The approach taken by the Minister’s special study committee had two features. On the one hand, a complete review was undertaken in each emerging university of the scope of program development, details of courses offered, enrolment on an individual course basis, teaching loads, and other aspects of academic and non-academic costs which necessarily involved a scrutiny of academic programs of a sort which had never been undertaken before. On the other hand, efforts were made to model a hypothetical university through an emerging period on the basis of certain general assumptions about class sizes, scope of program, teaching loads, and cost parameters.

As a result of all this work, the special study subcommittee concluded and recommended that some small adjustments should be made in support for 1968-69, and that support for subsequent years should be reviewed more carefully when the universities themselves had undertaken further study. Some of the other general conclusions of the special study subcommittee are significant enough to reproduce here:

“It is probably fair to say that the emerging universities in Ontario have not had a sufficiently clear basis for financial and academic planning through the whole of their period of emergence. They have all had some indications that they can point to as forecasts of quite large and enduring special support for emergence, but they have also all been given indications, from time to time during the last three years, that some of their expectations about the size and duration of extra support for emergence were overly optimistic. However, the signals have apparently never been treated as sufficiently clear, definite and unchange-

able to warrant their making a firm plan for living on formula income. The forecasts of five year growth in revenue and expenditures presented to the Committee in the autumn of 1967 gave little indication that the emerging universities expected to balance their budgets by 1972-73 on the basis of the ordinary formula levels of operating grants. Hope for sui generis support apparently springs eternal.

“The special study subcommittee was surprised to learn in the course of its studies that some of the emerging universities have not yet undertaken studies to project their operations onto ordinary formula support. With its recommendations for 1968-69 the Committee on University Affairs made tentative recommendations concerning future extra-formula support. These recommendations will need to be reviewed in the next few months in order to provide a firm long-term planning base for the emerging universities. It is imperative that the universities concerned should begin to make careful studies of these matters.

“It is our impression that the general strategy of development of the emerging institutions in the next few years should be to limit very severely the growth of new courses and the addition of staff for undergraduate teaching; to weed out the excessive richness of course offerings which they now find; to expand their student numbers quite considerably so that the student/faculty ratios and the average sizes of course-section increase substantially (doubling at least in most institutions) and to reduce their costs per student and per student course substantially so that they can live on formula income relatively soon. We are convinced that adequate flexibility could be provided to round out course offerings and to enrich some programs by weeding, and by effective use of a limited growth in operating budgets. The emerging institutions can achieve high quality, good experimentation with new programs and courses, academic attractiveness and financial viability on

†*Report of the Subcommittee on the Financing of Emerging Universities, Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, 1967.*

formula income, and soon, we believe.

"As a closing comment, on academic affairs, we would say that, with some notable exceptions, we have the impression too that the emerging universities are cast too much in the mould of the older institutions. They have not been as innovative as might have been hoped in finding unfulfilled needs, in exploring new but *efficient* approaches to teaching and scholarship, and in finding new relationships to the needs and interests of the community. The repetition of the honours degree-general degree pattern found in many of the older universities is a common feature, rather than experimentation with new patterns of general degrees, joint honours course arrangements and any new pattern of master's degrees. Some of the pedagogical experiments in the newer institutions have been interesting, but rather poorly related to the economics of scale of the experimental methods. Honours programs have been offered in forms and fields in which there is clear evidence of redundancy in the province while new programs have not been offered. We do not want to overstate the case, but it is only fair to note that an excessive copying of the older institutions by the newer ones will not only lead to needless duplication and continued gaps in offerings, but also frequently will lead to high cost-small scale operations in the new universities."

Within the next few months, much more work was done in the universities concerned, which led to a greatly improved basis for planning and projecting costs for the interviews which were held with the universities in the fall of 1968. As a result of these interviews, and this additional work, as well as revised enrolment projections, the Committee on University Affairs recommended a revised pattern of extra-formula operating support for the three fiscal years up to and including 1971-72, as also listed in Table 2. The work was left at this point because of the prospect for some general revision in the treatment of general arts and science,

necessitated by the adoption of the Macpherson recommendations at the University of Toronto. The final processes of "emergence" can probably be developed fairly readily once the effect of the Macpherson reforms has been established.

While the amount of work involved in all this has been quite considerable, as reflected in the portion of this report devoted to this topic, the past year has seen profoundly important improvement in planning for the emerging universities with a final and not too painful resolution of the conflict between their aspirations and the means of the province to support their development.

Extra-formula support for other new programs

Much as with the emerging universities, the Committee on University Affairs has endeavoured to provide a long-term planning basis for other instances of extra-formula support. With the sole exception of the provisions for extraordinary support for bilingual operations at Laurentian University and the University of Ottawa, patterns of extraordinary support now provide for reductions year by year as enrolment increases and the program concerned becomes established and viable. From work commenced in 1967, the Committee on University Affairs, following consultation with the universities concerned, has been able to establish a basis for the phasing out of all extra-formula support over the next few years. In some cases, extra-formula support has been recommended on a simple dollar basis, while in other cases it has been recommended as a percentage increment to the formula, as in the case of the emerging universities.

Table 3 indicates the results of this work. It will be seen that the rates of de-escalation vary considerably, reflecting the different circumstances of the various programs.

Beyond establishing a standard for the requirements for extraordinary support for new programs established in recent years, the Committee on University Affairs has reviewed all proposals for the inauguration of new programs. In each case the Committee asks that information be tabled concerning enrolment and financial aspects for a five year term, along

TABLE 3**EXTRA-FORMULA SUPPORT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

University	Description	Actual 1968-69	Recommended for				
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Guelph	Trimester System	\$ 475,000	\$ 400,000	300,000	200,000	—	—
	Veterinary Medicine	750,000	—	—	—	—	—
Lakehead	Biology Station	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	—
Laurentian	Bilingualism	219,880	258,218	—	—	—	—
	Nursing	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—
McMaster	Health Sciences	1,950,000	1,850,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	400,000	—
Ottawa	Bilingualism	1,390,083	1,696,839	—	—	—	—
	Medicine	75,000	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto	Medicine	1,950,000	—	—	—	—	—
	Dentistry	175,000	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	Optometry	5,000	—	—	—	—	—
	Purdue Scheduling						
	Models	40,000	—	—	—	—	—
Western	Dentistry	650,000	367,200	45%*	30%*	20%*	10%*
	Information and Library School	175,000	175,000	100,000	—	—	—
Windsor	Law	325,000	200,000	100,000	—	—	—
TOTAL		\$8,234,963	\$5,002,257				

*Expressed as percentages of basic operating income for dentistry.

with information about the nature and purposes of the program. The Committee on University Affairs deals with these by putting each into one of three classifications. The first is that class of new programs which require "starting up" costs which are significantly large as a portion of the total university budget, programs for which there is clear need in the province, and for which extraordinary support must be recommended. Following the rapid expansion of the scope of programs in Ontario through the mid-sixties, there have been very few new programs deserving the inauguration of such extraordinary support in the past two years. The second class of proposed new programs comprises those which, in the opinion of the Committee on University Affairs, would be obviously redundant, involving unnecessary duplication. In these cases the Committee on University Affairs has recommended that not only should no extraordinary support be provided, but that enrolment in such programs should *not* be eligible for counting for ordinary formula grants. There have been very few such instances. Third, and quite the largest class of new program proposals are those which appear to be reasonable and appropriate developments with a clear prospect of having viable enrolment, thus involving no unnecessary duplication, but for which extraordinary support cannot be justified. In some cases these programs are not immediately viable but when the "starting up" costs are relatively small in terms of total university budgets, the view of the Committee on University Affairs is that the expenses of the inauguration of such new programs should be carried within ordinary total university budgeting.

This general procedure seems to be working reasonably well. There is certainly evidence of much careful work by the universities in preparing new program proposals. It seems quite appropriate that the universities rather than the Committee on University Affairs or the Government should have the primary responsibility for ascertaining whether sufficient market exists to make a proposed new program viable, and the cognate responsibility should be left with the institution to abort the program if it does not prove to be

effective. It is impossible to imagine that any central authority could readily enforce such decisions.

There is one other kind of extraordinary support for which a strong case may be made—for experimentation leading to significant innovations or to such benefits as major productivity improvements. While a good deal of worthwhile experimentation is going on and numbers of major reforms have been introduced in recent years, it is probably true that even more radical changes in programming and teaching methodologies are worth study and experimentation. The Committee on University Affairs has not received any serious requests for support for such activities. It is probably fair to observe that, until more experience is gained with the operating grants formula in practice, it would be difficult to distinguish between requests for support for genuine innovation and requests for *sui generis* support.

Formula revisions

In the work that led, through 1965 and 1966, to the development of the operating grants formula, it came to be realized that two quite different approaches were available for the determination of the weights which describe the relative average costs of different classes or categories of enrolment. On the one hand, an analysis of university expenditures using cost accounting techniques could have been used, although the problems and difficulties of resolving the allocation of certain kinds of "overhead" expenditures, and the allocation of costs would be great for services such as those provided by the library. At the time it was felt that such a cost accounting approach would have presented too many difficulties and would have taken too long a time. Accordingly, an alternative and much simpler approach was used. This was to find a set of weights which replicated previous grants and total operating income for a representative sample of universities. This approach would not have been practicable had Ontario not had half a dozen or more universities operating on a viable scale, with different enrolment mixes and with what were generally accepted to be equitable allocations of

operating income and grants. Using the enrolment and grants for the three fiscal years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, it was in fact found that a relatively simple table of categories and weights replicated previous grants quite precisely. It was these categories and weights which were then recommended for the initial operating grants formula policy and which, with only minor changes, have been used since 1967.

At the time the original proposal for the operating grants formula was put forward, it was acknowledged that continuing study of the impact of the formula and of evolving cost patterns would be needed to provide feedback for formula revisions. At that time there was being inaugurated a general study of unit costs in Canadian universities under the auspices of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Canadian Association of University Business Officers. Because of the problems of definitions and difficulties of uniform accounting methods, it now appears unlikely that this national study will lead to conclusive results. The hoped-for general revision of the formula weights which had been intended for 1970, following receipt of results of the national study, must now be deferred until cost data for the Ontario universities can be developed. It seems essential that this should be done. The nature of the formula and the basic intention of the interested parties whose co-operation led to its development and application is such that individual category weights should be subject to change in response to variations in relative costs of different programs. Since the formula is not intended to constrain resource allocation in individual institutions to these weights, it can be expected that unit costs will vary substantially among institutions. The formula weights should then express some province-wide averages of actual unit costs. Discussions have commenced already between the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents to determine how a computer-based information system may be evolved which would, among other things, provide such unit cost information.

It is important to realize that the formula was never

intended to, and does not need to, respond to small variations in unit costs. It is obvious that there must be wide variations in unit costs among different courses or programs that are embraced by a single formula category; for example, between programs in English or History with large enrolments and programs such as Classics or Asian Studies, with small enrolments, all of which are included under the category "Arts". There is no benefit to be achieved in increasing the numbers of reporting categories. It seems most likely the formula will continue to work most effectively if it is kept as simple as possible.

A reflection of these notions may be seen in the impact of the Macpherson Report's recommendations on the structure and operation of the Faculty of Arts and Science at the University of Toronto. Where, formerly, there were four well defined and easily distinguished major classes or programs (honours and general programs in both arts and science) with fairly obvious variations in average unit costs, the new program in arts and science at the University of Toronto introduces much more flexibility and leads to a blurring of the distinctions that previously prevailed. The sense of the formula is, of course, that it should not "drive" curricular development. Changes in program and/or pedagogy should be neither rewarded nor penalized financially. Accordingly, in responding to the changes in the University of Toronto, in the short run, the view of the Committee on University Affairs has been that the University of Toronto should receive the same order of total support as if the previous programming had been maintained. It appears that this may lead to some significant simplification in the original categorization of the formula, with honours and general programs in arts and science all grouped together into a single category with a weight corresponding to the effective average of the previous weights for the enrolment mixes prevailing. This would of course guarantee the continuance of comparable levels of support, while making possible program variations.

Another instance of the need for revision in the formula was found in the case of medicine. The original formula

weights were derived at a time when most clinical teaching was done by part time appointees. Just at the time the formula was being applied, there was a general shift towards the use of geographic full time clinical teachers in faculties of medicine, following a trend current in many other jurisdictions. This change necessarily led to higher unit costs, and a special committee was convened in 1968, including representatives of the Committee of Presidents, of the Council of Deans of Medicine, of the Council on Health, of the Senior Coordinating Committee, and of the Committee on University Affairs, to analyze cost trends. Vice-Principal L. G. Macpherson of Queen's University undertook some detailed cost studies for this special committee. Following this work, the Committee on University Affairs recommended a revision in the weighting number for medicine from three to five. An important precedent was established by the Committee on University Affairs when, noting pressure toward even higher relative weights for medicine because of the increasing emphasis on research as opposed to teaching, a recommendation was made that there should be no consideration of any change in the relative weight for medicine for at least another three years.

The treatment of graduate enrolment under the formula is also under continuing review. The working group that had prepared the first formula recommendation had identified and acknowledged that graduate research was conducted on a year-round basis. The weights originally established reflected this view and in the administration of the formula, enrolment was reported on a trimester basis (fall, winter and spring terms or semesters). Because several universities had not formally adopted the notion of the summer semester, with the attendant requirements for registration and record keeping and the like, a simplified procedure was followed in 1967-68 and 1968-69 in which enrolments were reported as accurately as possible on a three semester year, while grants were determined as if the spring enrolment were the same as the winter enrolment. For 1969-70, the Committee on University Affairs recommended that the originally intended semester counting prevail since, with two years' notice, it was felt that

the universities had had sufficient time to prepare for third term registrations. Corollary adjustments were made to the awards paid under the Province of Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program so that the value of the award was the same in each of the three semesters.

The duration of degree programs in the graduate schools is, of course, more variable than at the undergraduate level. As a result of considerable discussion and study, the notion has been developed of establishing both minima and maxima entitlement for counting, and thus for grants, for individual students proceeding towards their degrees. At the expense of some more detailed record keeping, it would appear that such a development would protect essential interests of both the universities and the Government. It is hoped that final recommendations on this can be prepared by the fall of 1969.

All of this work is handled primarily by the Joint Subcommittee on Finance/Formula. Because of the importance of the work of the joint subcommittee both in terms of particular studies and perhaps even more critically in terms of its general style of approach and the principles followed, the subcommittee has arranged to have the minutes of its meetings made available to the universities. It is hoped that the improved understanding engendered by this step will facilitate the very complex and difficult task of maintaining the system of objective formula-based university operating grants.

The development of better criteria for the determination of needs for capital support for the Ontario universities continues to be one of the principal concerns of the Committee on University Affairs. In the last report of the Committee on University Affairs, an account was given of the evolution of capital policy from 1964 to 1967. In 1967 it was agreed between the Committee on University Affairs and the Committee of Presidents that work should be undertaken with a view to developing a capital grants formula by the end of 1969. Some of the main features of this task were described initially in the last report.

Objective measures of need for capital resources must reflect the extent and quality of the resources already available, as well as notions of standards for space occupancy and utilization. While the very major task of developing such measures had been inaugurated in 1967 by the Joint Capital Studies Committee, no results were available when recommendations for capital support for 1968-69 had to be prepared. To supplement the usual information about proposals for individual projects, the Committee on University Affairs had prepared a thirteen year analysis of capital support provided by the province for each university. It proved possible to determine a measure of the capital cost per student for the enrolment increment over the period during which the great bulk of growth has occurred. Capital allowances in earlier years were corrected, using building cost indices, to provide measures in terms of 1968 building costs. The results, presented in Table 4, are of interest but by no means conclusive. It is clear that these numbers embrace quite different enrolment mixes, quite different spectra of age and quality distribution of buildings, and the need for significant initial "starting up" costs on new campuses. Nonetheless, these numbers were of considerable use to the Committee on University Affairs in developing its recommendations for capital support for individual universities in the fiscal year 1968-69.

By early 1968 it had become apparent to the Committee that significant improvements in utilization could probably be

TABLE 4**CAPITAL SUPPORT TO ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES
1955-68**

Capital assistance expressed in 1968 dollars on basis of Southam's Construction Indices

Institution	Capital assistance 1955-56 to 1967-68 (\$000's) (1)	Difference between actual enrolment 1955-56 and indicated capacity, Sept. 1968 (2)	Capital assistance per additional full time student place \$
Brock	10,917	1,412	7,732
Carleton	46,774	5,347	8,748
Guelph	28,667	4,281	6,696
Lakehead	12,173	2,257	5,393
Laurentian	11,264	1,851	6,085
McMaster	48,208	5,047	9,552
Ottawa	34,727	3,502	9,916
Queen's	36,685	3,981	9,215
Toronto			
Main	96,253	9,814	9,808
Scarborough	24,567	1,400	17,548
Erindale	3,909	385	10,153
Trent	13,043	967	13,488
Waterloo	62,909	7,187	8,753
Western	42,054	5,572	7,547
Windsor	37,737	3,322	11,360
York	69,367	5,667	12,240
TOTAL	\$ 579,254	61,992	Average \$ 9,344

Notes: (1) Government assistance only.

(2) Indicated increase in student places.

achieved in some types of facilities, that the total aspirations of many of the provincially assisted universities seemed to suggest lowering rather than raising levels of utilization, and particularly that some projects proposed for immediate construction might lead to significant imbalances between different kinds of facilities.

A case in point was the development of library facilities, and meetings were held in the summer of 1968 with the universities to review plans for their development. As a result of these discussions, which focussed on immediate plans for library development in several universities, certain general propositions concerning the use of libraries were developed and accepted by the Committee of Presidents and the Committee on University Affairs. These are discussed further in a subsequent section of this report. With respect to capital development, the universities concerned made certain revisions in their immediate plans and in general were able to assure the Committee on University Affairs that the new library buildings were in fact of general potential usefulness for offices and for teaching and other functions.

By the fall of 1968, as part of the general view of developments over a five year period, the universities had been requested to compile and submit total capital program proposals for the entire period, with indications of priorities. The submissions were discussed at each university at the meetings held during that fall. The procedures through which the universities prepared their capital forecasts varied considerably. In a few cases submissions reflected analysis, review, and the use of standards of a consistent and realistic character. At the other extreme, some universities simply tabled what can only be described as the raw unadulterated aspirations of their various departments and faculties. Needless to say, in these cases the estimates of capital requirements were wildly unrealistic. Between such extremes fell the rest of the universities. With such inconsistencies from the universities on the one side, and on the other side faced with a clear need to provide convincing argument for the capital resources required, the Committee on University

Affairs realized that it could not simply await the expected report of the Capital Studies Committee at the end of 1969 when some notions of objective standards were required for the 1969-70 year.

As a result of a very intense effort during January and February of 1969, the Committee on University Affairs developed an interim capital grants formula. While the general form accorded with the directions already indicated by the Joint Capital Studies Committee, it was of course impossible to deal explicitly with all factors that ultimately must be acknowledged in a capital formula. The approach taken was simply to determine total needs, embracing *all* university buildings for all purposes and activities, save only residences, using measures of assignable area* determined according to a formula that, like the operating grants formula, assigned relative weights to different categories of enrolment based on a unit allowance of 96 assignable square feet, leading in turn to a total overall system average of 130 square feet per student. The categories, weights and resulting areas were as follows:

Categories	Weighting	Total Net Area per Student
Undergraduate arts, general science, etc.	1	96 sq. ft.
Honours science, undergraduate professional courses, Master's course in non-laboratory subjects	1.5	144
Master's level in laboratory subjects	3	288
Ph.D. in non-laboratory subjects	2	192
Ph.D. in laboratory subjects	4	384

*Assignable area is the net plan area, excluding corridors and circulation space, mechanical service area, walls, janitors' closets and so forth.

TABLE 5

SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES 1969-74

In thousands of net assignable square feet

	BROCK	CARLETON	GUELPH*	LAKEHEAD	LAURENTIAN	McMASTER	OTTAWA	QUEEN'S	TORONTO	SCARBOROUGH	ERINDALE	TRENT	WATERLOO	WESTERN	WINDSOR	YORK	UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
69/70 Total space required	154	764	840	253	159	994	755	889	2,287	166	92	133	1,150	1,119	591	873	11,238
Space available	296	1,133	1,711	469	427	880	519	940	2,298	195	48	356	1,102	979	540	1,102	12,995
New space needed	(142)	(369)	(871)	(216)	(263)	114	236	(51)	(1)	(29)	44	(223)	48	140	51	(229)	633
70/71 Total space required	228	839	957	270	188	1,086	829	944	2,344	193	126	158	1,244	1,161	690	1,072	12,359
Space available	296	1,133	1,711	469	433	952	519	940	2,350	195	173	356	1,102	1,135	593	1,279	13,636
New space needed	(68)	(294)	(754)	(199)	(245)	134	310	4	(6)	(2)	(47)	(198)	142	26	97	(207)	713
71/72 Total space required	287	906	1,059	296	214	1,196	877	1,023	2,353	226	160	188	1,330	1,224	776	1,253	13,409
Space available	296	1,133	1,711	469	433	952	519	940	2,350	195	173	356	1,102	1,135	593	1,279	13,636
New space needed	(9)	(227)	(652)	(173)	(219)	244	358	83	8	31	(13)	(168)	228	89	183	(26)	1,224
72/73 Total space required	339	975	1,176	318	240	1,326	948	1,075	2,381	259	193	220	1,421	1,295	858	1,422	14,492
Space available	296	1,133	1,711	469	433	952	519	940	2,894	195	173	356	1,102	1,135	593	1,279	14,180
New space needed	43	(158)	(535)	(151)	(193)	376	429	135	(513)	64	20	(136)	319	160	265	143	1,954
73/74 Total space required	383	1,042	1,320	342	258	1,417	1,028	1,117	2,420	293	226	253	1,510	1,339	945	1,582	15,533
Space available	296	1,133	1,711	469	433	952	519	940	2,894	195	173	356	1,102	1,135	593	1,279	14,180
New space needed	87	(91)	(391)	(127)	(175)	465	509	177	(474)	98	53	(103)	408	204	352	303	2,656
74/75 Total space required	422	1,111	1,515	364	263	1,492	1,100	1,164	2,444	326	260	290	1,585	1,360	1,041	1,733	16,548
Space available	296	1,133	1,711	469	433	952	519	940	2,894	195	173	356	1,102	1,135	593	1,279	14,180
New space needed	126	(22)	(196)	(105)	(165)	540	581	224	(450)	131	87	(66)	483	225	448	454	3,299

Total space required: Determined for projected enrolments according to the standards and weights of the interim capital formula; no acknowledgement has been made of minimum fixed requirements of new institutions, or of requirements for part time enrolments, and the like.

Space available: Inventory of stock of assignable space (including all non-residential space) as at 1st March, 1968, plus useable space made available as projects with final approvals which are now in construction reach completion up to September for each academic year. The inventory data tabulated is preliminary, and subject to change and correction. The inventory reported includes all assignable area regardless of quality, age and usefulness: on some campuses significant reductions in initial inventory will result from planned and necessary demolitions of obsolete space.

The above tabulation is exclusive of requirements for Health Science.

*Inventory figures for the University of Guelph include all space at the institution, including that assigned to and reserved for research and service programs for the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Space requirements were determined according to the enrolment projections for each institution for each of the years 1969-70 to 1974-75. Fortunately, the development of the inventory for the Joint Capital Studies Committee had progressed to the point that by January, 1969, some initial results were available from the consultants. It was possible then to estimate the space available to each university over the same time span, including both buildings already in use and projects already under construction or committed for support, entering them in the tabulation in the years in which they would become available.

Table 5 shows the results of these calculations. The difference between the space requirements, determined according to the interim space standards and enrolment projections, and the expected availability of space measures the need of new space for each university year by year over the entire five year period. These measures must be acknowledged as rough and approximate. It was impossible to make any explicit acknowledgment of the age and quality mix of present inventories, of requirements of space for part time students, and many other factors which the Capital Studies Committee must ultimately include in their work.

The final recommendations of the Committee on University Affairs for 1969-70 included, then:

1. capital support to meet progress payments for projects previously committed — \$74.5 million;
2. capital support required for such undertakings as land acquisition and site development, needs for which cannot be determined on an objective basis — \$7.0 million; and
3. capital support requirements for new starts which would need to be undertaken in 1969-70 to provide for the physical resources needed to accommodate enrolment anticipated in the fall of 1971 — \$20.1 million; altogether totalling some \$101,000,000.

In translating measures of square feet required, as determined by the interim capital grant formula, into dollar

provisions, an average cost of \$50 per assignable square foot, reflecting recent costs for various kinds of university buildings, was employed. An additional average allowance of ten per cent, bringing the total to \$55 per assignable square foot, was made to provide for equipment cost, the need for which actually varies considerably from building type to building type. With an average ratio of assignable to gross area of 0.6, the average cost per gross square foot was \$30. It should be noted that this is intended to provide for total project cost including all design fees and planning costs, connection of utilities, and landscaping.

While the interim capital formula needs further refinement, it provides a much better basis for university planning than has existed before, and should serve effectively for this purpose until the final capital grants formula is introduced. It is important to realize that the aim both of the interim formula and of the intended final formula is to provide objective measures of needs against predetermined standards that assure full and effective utilization of physical resources. As with the operating grants formula, the capital formula is intended to determine total dollar allocations for individual universities, leaving each with the responsibility and authority for setting priorities and making internal allocations. The capital formula, again like the operating grants formula, is intended to provide incentive and reward for the effective use of capital resources. This may be done by the translation of estimates of space requirements to dollar allowances. If more space can then be obtained through careful design and economy, there would be an advantage to the institution.

In 1968-69, the Committee on University Affairs was asked to consider capital support for parking structures. Its recommendation was that such structures should be self-financed. In making this recommendation the Committee was aware that some capital assistance had been given in recent years to the provision of paved surface parking, as part of general site development costs. For consistency it was concluded that such costs should not be subsidized in the future.

It is probably fair to acknowledge that the digital computer ranks with the automobile as one of the important and pervasive developments of the century. The importance of the computer to modern society and the relevance of the computer to education, especially higher education, are compelling reasons for developing effective computing services in Ontario universities.

The Ontario universities have an impressive record of accomplishment and have won considerable acclaim for their work in computing, which includes a number of pioneering developments. Both the use of computers for teaching and research and the development of computing science as a subject are already well advanced, and growing at a rapid rate.

Since 1947, the National Research Council has provided grants to Canadian universities for the development of computing services, primarily to support research. Until about 1967, this was the only systematic support for computer hardware. In addition to NRC assistance, universities have found support for their computing activities through various research grants and contracts, through the occasional sale of excess computing time to outside users, and by allocating general revenue to the development of computing centres. With the rapid rise in the use of computers in teaching, the total needs for computing tended to outstrip ordinary sources of support. This led some Ontario universities, in 1966, to seek approval for acquiring computer hardware under the system established for financing capital projects by the Department of University Affairs. The development, in 1967, of tentative plans in most Ontario universities for great increases in computing power led the Committee on University Affairs to consider rationalization of computer hardware development, with a particular view to achieving economies of scale.

At about the same time, the Committee of Presidents established a subcommittee on computer services, in which each university was represented, in most instances by the director of the university computing centre. In February of 1968 this committee presented a report advocating the development of regional computing centres serving more

than a single institution, and specifically recommending that six such centres be established initially.

The Committee on University Affairs then decided to seek independent advice and retained Kates, Peat, Marwick and Company to assist in formulating policy concerning computer facilities and their funding, and particularly to assist in developing a short term plan of support for the development of university computing centres in Ontario. Because of the urgencies of preparing for the 1968-69 fiscal year, that report was completed in a little over a month in February/March, 1968. It concurred with the previous report from the computer subcommittee of the Committee of Presidents in the notion that regional computing seemed to be practicable and economically worthwhile, but suggested that one centre only be developed in the first instance for the sake of experience, and because of the difficulties anticipated. The Kates, Peat, Marwick report also discussed certain management and financing aspects which previously had not been considered.

After further consideration, the Committee on University Affairs recommended that a special fund of \$4,500,000 be provided in 1968-69 for computer hardware, with amounts of up to \$24 per "income unit" (according to the Ontario university operating grants formula) for university computing centres, and with the balance, somewhat less than \$1 million, reserved for the development of the first regional computing centre. This fund, earmarked for computers but distributed in a way similar to the operating grants, replaced the capital grants for computer hardware.

The special computer fund did meet the immediate needs for computer financing in Ontario universities and there was a general acceptance that regional centres could, if properly established, provide a feasible way of meeting new needs. The Committee of Presidents and the Committee on University Affairs agreed to establish a joint subcommittee to develop detailed plans for regional computing for the Ontario universities. The subcommittee was set up in July, 1968, with three members named by each body, and a secretary drawn from the Department of University Affairs. It has been aided in

its study by Mr. L. E. S. Green, whose services were made available by the Department of Treasury and Economics.

The joint ad hoc subcommittee was asked to study and advise on questions of location, services, participation, management, responsibility and timing for regional computing services, and to report by the end of 1968. In its work, the subcommittee accepted those precepts which follow from the general approach to university computer development envisaged by the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario and the Committee on University Affairs, and which were recognized in the earlier reports. Briefly these may be summarized as follows:

University autonomy with respect to decision-making was to be preserved.

All universities should have equal access to low cost computing facilities.

As soon as existing commitments permit, computer funds should be absorbed into the general operating grants formula, in line with the policy that funds for operating purposes should not be earmarked.

The proposals should strive to maximize the services which are purchased with the funds allocated to computers.

The subcommittee realized that it had to consider and evaluate various alternatives before making a final recommendation. While it recognized that it could not possibly delegate the responsibility of making the final evaluation and recommendations, it could not readily carry out all the detailed analysis required. Accordingly, the subcommittee decided to seek the aid of Kates, Peat, Marwick & Company as consultants to assist in the technical work. The assignment to the consultants was to refine the criteria by which various alternatives could be judged, to catalogue alternative solutions, and to assess the alternatives according to the criteria established.

It was considered desirable to examine all promising alternative forms of computer facilities including stand alone facilities, regional centres in the sense of autonomous, dedicated university utilities, agencies for reselling excess

capacity at existing installations, and straight commercial utilities such as those operated by IBM or Computel. Variables included the numbers of centres, the possibility of mixed-mode solutions, location of the centres, and types of service. The alternatives were evaluated in terms of initial set-up cost, operating cost, cost of data-transfer, turn-around time, ease of installation and expansion, difficulty of recruiting staff, and managerial policy and inter-university questions.

In the course of its work, the subcommittee, with the consultants, realized that commercial management of a university computing centre, or simply the provision of service by commercial organizations, was a real and possibly attractive alternative. An invitation was therefore extended to several Canadian companies to elicit their interest and to determine their response to numbers of particular questions concerning service and cost.

During its deliberations the joint subcommittee reached agreement on a number of aspects which it regarded as general principles or constraints affecting the course of the study and the recommendations.

One of the first and most critical of these decisions was that computing services should *not* be planned for operation as a free commodity in a university. In the early days of computing it was inevitable, and even quite proper for the encouragement of wider use, that computing should be a free resource, available to all who troubled to make use of it. So long as the total cost involved was modest, representing only a small proportion of total university expenditure and presenting no difficulty in terms of control and growth, this procedure worked well and there was an effective rationing because of the difficulty of using computers. But as the use of computers has increased, as costs have increased – even in the face of the economy and great power of the modern computer – it has become necessary to think in terms of more effective allocation of the resource. In doing so, it would be improper administrative practice to have those who are responsible for providing the service undertake to choose amongst alternative users. Rather, the allocation of the

computing resource should be made part of the ordinary budgeting process. This means that the various users should be assigned computer hours, computer dollars or simple dollars which may be used for computing. It appears that several Ontario universities already have introduced such budgeting procedures. It was the view of the joint subcommittee that some such allocation procedure is necessary within each university. In the long run it may be simplest to allocate budget dollars to operating departments which may then use these funds for computing or other purposes.

Another question faced by the subcommittee was that of estimating computing needs. The extent of the use of computing in undergraduate teaching varies considerably from university to university. Nevertheless, it was felt to be possible to estimate computer use for undergraduate work from the experience of the institutions now making the greatest use of computing for teaching. This is in the expectation that most institutions will quickly increase the use of computing in undergraduate studies in all faculties, as described, for example, in the Pierce report, "Computers in Higher Education",* which predicts:

By sometime in the 1970's it is doubtful that more than a few per cent of the students will graduate without having made some use of computers.

The problems of estimating computing needs for research are much more difficult. Present levels of use provide no clear guidance because generally they have been established in situations where computing has been a free resource. The pattern of use which will emerge in the future is likely to be quite different from the current one — one in which disciplines such as medicine or sociology, for example, may be much heavier users of computer facilities than they are now. Research needs for computers are particularly hard to predict because research projects involving computers need for their

development not only available computers, but particular resources such as data banks and co-ordinated teams with specialized knowledge. The subcommittee came to feel that the best way to acknowledge the importance of computers for research was to ensure that an appreciable fraction, perhaps half, of the facility established for teaching would be made available for research purposes. This suggests that if the National Research Council of Canada continues making institutional grants for research purposes, these grants might be allocated to research users for purchase of computing time, i.e., it may be appropriate for NRC to change its policy and assign funds for computing as part of the ordinary grants-in-aid of research. Undoubtedly the special demands of those who use large amounts of computing time could best be met in this fashion. Such a policy is, apparently, being considered by NRC.

Another constraint acknowledged by the joint subcommittee was the present pattern of computer installations in the Ontario universities and the need to provide maintenance of support while new needs might be taken up by regional centre development.

Finally, the need for reliable service of high quality, the need for economy, the concern about the future, as well as the clear prospect that any compulsion to a particular solution would inevitably lead to complaints about the inadequacy of the service, led the subcommittee to the view that there should be no enforced monopoly. While stability may require contracts for a specified term when services are provided by a campus facility, by a regional centre, or by a commercial utility, the principle of maintaining competition now and for the future seemed to be of compelling importance.

Many alternative methods of financing were identified. At one extreme is the earmarking of support for regional centre development; at the other extreme is an unconstrained allocation of resources to be expended at the discretion of the universities. A brief discussion of these extremes provides a framework for the particular recommendations which followed.

In a constrained development, financial support for regional

**Computers in Higher Education*, Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee (J. R. Pierce, Chairman), The White House, Washington, D.C., February, 1967.

centre computing would be paid to the universities, but restricted to being used for buying services from the regional centre. Alternatively, some variation could be developed in which funds were paid directly to the regional centre sufficient to offset part of its costs so that its charges for service would be so low as to strongly encourage universities to purchase computing from it. Such a policy would lead with certainty to the development of regional computing centres. It would appear to promote the efficient use of resources, because universities would be inhibited from developing less efficient, smaller-scale, stand-alone facilities. The disadvantages with a controlled pattern of development are also evident. Complaints necessarily would arise about the rationing procedure and about the adequacy and type of service; these would be almost impossible to counter. There is no guarantee that sufficient resources would be available to provide computing from regional centres free or at subsidized cost in such quantity as to meet all possible demand.

At the opposite extreme, all funds for computing would become part of general operating grants, to be allocated as are ordinary operating grants with no constraints whatsoever. This would leave universities free to develop independent computing facilities, to join in developing a co-operative regional centre, or to purchase computing from commercial utilities or from a university with excess capacity. The principal feature of unconstrained allocation of funds for computing is that resources would soon tend to be allocated efficiently since the amount and type of computing purchased by each institution would be determined in a competitive environment. With scarce resources, there would be a natural tendency to seek the best value. If the regional centre truly represented "best value" it would be chosen voluntarily, rather than by compulsion or coercion. Unearmarked allocation of university grants is fully in accord with principles now strongly established in Ontario for decentralized responsibility in decision-making. Allocations of resources within universities for library and other services are not now constrained, and each institution is left free, within the limits of the total resources available to

it, to try to optimize its total performance and services.

With such "unconstrained" development, a regional centre would appropriately be funded on a no-cost, no-loss basis, as a non-profit, co-operative facility. Even with the freedom indicated, it would still be necessary for clients to enter into contracts with a regional centre for periods of time sufficient to provide stability. With such fully decentralized decision-making, it would have to be acknowledged that it could not be certain whether a regional computing centre would ever come into existence, or remain in existence.

As a result of all these considerations, the joint subcommittee prepared a draft report, embracing a tentative proposal, distributed this and arranged for hearings in February and March, 1969. The tentative proposal was that a single regional computing centre should be established, not on the campus of any university, with an intermediate sized computer of the scale of the IBM S/360-65, organized as a co-operative in the style of the Triangle Universities Computing Centre,* initially providing service for universities presently deficient in computing power.

The hearings revealed that the economies to be gained from the proposal were marginal at best and that in terms both of economy and variety of service better results might be achieved through a plural system in which each institution could choose freely between on-campus hardware, the purchase of services from other universities, or from commercial utilities.

As a result of all this, the final recommendation was developed that the monies reserved by the Committee on University Affairs for support both of university hardware and possible support of a regional centre should be disbursed to the universities, according to the relative weights under the operating grants formula, and that while initially intended for computing, such resources should not be specifically earmarked for this purpose. Depending upon their assessment of

*F. P. Brooks, Jr., J. K. Ferrell and T. M. Gallie: *Organizational Financial, and Political Aspects of a Three-University Computing Centre*, Proc. of IFIP Congress 68, Edinburgh 1968, North Holland Publishing Co. Netherlands.

priorities, individual universities should feel free to spend more or less on computing as they judge appropriate. As a part of the general recommendations, and the condition for the support of these recommendations by the Committee on University Affairs, the universities agreed to establish a computer co-ordination group under the auspices of the Committee of Presidents, funded by a subscription of \$2.00 per income unit from all the provincially-assisted universities.

The computer co-ordination group would have as its objectives:

- a) To enable universities to exploit economies of scale through the pooling of their purchasing power for computing, and to explore modes of computing appropriate to the universities' needs. In particular, the merits of establishing a large co-operative computing facility will be examined and specific trial investigations involving available commercial services will be undertaken;
- b) To ensure that information relating to computing technologies is distributed to all Ontario universities, so that decisions can be made on the basis of the most complete information.

The computer co-ordination group will comprise a number of full time professionals. The subscription established will provide for an annual budget of the order of \$300,000 which will cover certain experimental projects as well as ordinary salary and overhead costs.

In concluding this section, it may be worthwhile to try to summarize the significance of what has been accomplished in the development of policies for the support of computing services. While it might have been dramatic to have developed, as a result of the efforts described, some physical manifestation such as a great computer with a label on it indicating that it was serving the Ontario universities, what has happened is perhaps more valuable and attractive. Financing for computers has been transferred from capital to operating account over the past two years and the sums provided for computer operation will, in the future, have to be determined in each university against the pressure of competing demands for other goods and services. This gives much better assurance as

to adequate needs testing on a decentralized basis in each institution where the most effective scrutiny can be given. Balancing this, the computer co-ordination group will provide service on a substantial basis to ensure co-operation and will introduce as well the benefits of collective bargaining power on behalf of all the universities. The Committee on University Affairs feels that as a result the pattern now established is the most likely one to lead to the economic and efficient use of computing services in the provincially-assisted universities.

As already noted, the Committee on University Affairs became concerned in 1968 when the development of plans for the expansion of libraries in several of the Ontario universities revealed an absence of inter-institutional co-ordination. Previously there had been an indication of commitment by the Ontario universities to co-operate in the use of the projected humanities and social sciences research library of the University of Toronto as a bibliographic centre and a special common resource for research and graduate study. Notwithstanding this general concurrence, it became clear to the Committee on University Affairs that system planning had not been taken to the point where it had come to influence planning in individual universities.

As a result of this concern, the Committee on University Affairs met with the Committee of Presidents to discuss library development in general and the projects then being proposed. Following these discussions the following general propositions were established, and agreed to formally by all of the provincially assisted universities:

That each university be prepared to commit itself to participate in an Ontario universities' library system, the principal features of which would provide for the various libraries to be essentially self-sufficient in the provision of service for undergraduate use, and to be effectively inter-dependent in the provision of service for research and graduate use.

That with such system development it would be anticipated that there would be appropriate co-ordination and centralization of technical processes, that library automation would be introduced where appropriate, and that there would be appropriate centralized storage of less frequently used library materials.

That the anticipated bibliographic centre would operate to facilitate such system development and enhance the development of specialized collections in the various

libraries which would, in turn, reflect research and graduate program specialities.

Along with this it was acknowledged that financial support for library development would be related to and be a part of the general provisions for operating and capital support for the Ontario universities. Support for acquisition of library materials and for library operation would continue to be derived from formula operating grants. Capital assistance for library development would be derived from general university allocations for capital purposes, which, with the anticipated capital formula, would acknowledge total available university fiscal resources.

On the basis of these general discussions and considerations, the Committee on University Affairs reviewed in particular the library development proposals then in hand, in terms of general scope and scale, unit costs, and related factors. Because modern university libraries tend to include, for the most part, large open spaces and office space, it is apparent that they can accommodate general office occupancies and some teaching functions until collections and library use build up to capacity levels. In view of this, the Committee on University Affairs sought and received assurances from the universities concerned that the library projects proposed could readily be used for general purposes.

The Committee on University Affairs has followed with interest the development of system planning by the Committee of Presidents and the Ontario Council of University Librarians, through committee work and the services of specialist consultants. In view of the general prospect for limitations on resources, it is certain that much more work is urgently required to provide for the design of acquisition and storage policies to optimize library services.

As in the previous review of the Committee on University Affairs, this report represents an effort to describe the nature, character and impact of the work of the Committee during the past year.

In the concern with administrative and managerial structures and policies recounted in these pages, and with evidence of financial pressures ahead, it might be possible to overlook the very great accomplishments that have been made in Ontario in the decade of the 60's. It is probably fair to claim that Ontario, with less stress and less wasteful duplication than most other jurisdictions, has successfully met the challenge of a fantastic growth in demand for university places. Over the decade the Ontario universities have provided for this remarkable rate of growth without coming apart at the seams, and with real net improvements in quality and competence. At the same time they have been involved in academic innovations as significant and as challenging as those in other jurisdictions and, in the past few years, have confronted and met demands for democratization and reform that have brought universities elsewhere to a standstill or to martial law.

For the 1970's the Committee on University Affairs foresees no diminution in the challenge to be faced. Acknowledgment has already been made of increasing pressures on finance and the difficult choices that must be made. There must be continuing re-assessment of programs and alternatives in order to determine how best to proceed. The extent of the resources ultimately made available for higher education in Ontario will reflect the wishes of the people of Ontario and the value they place on higher education.



